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Friday, November 24, 1961
Agrahayana 3, 1883 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Fifteenth Session
(Second Lok Sabha)

सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

New Delhi

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N.B.— The sign + above a name of a member on questions, which were orally answered indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

GMGIPND—LSII—1524 (Ai) LSD—11-12-61—900.

LOK SABHA

riday, November 24, 1961/Agrahayana 3, 1883 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Mr. Speaker: The House will now take up Questions.

No. 208—Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri, Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria, Shri P. G. Deb, Dr. Ram Subhag Singh, Shri Damani:

An. Hon. Member: All are absent.

Mr. Speaker: I think the only manner in which I can make at least one of them to be present here is not to call them the next day.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : जो लोग यहां नहीं हैं, उन को टिकट न दिया जाय ।

[ع - م - طارق : جو لوگ یہاں نہیں ہیں- ان کو ٹکٹ نہ دیا جائے -]

Wage Board for Iron and Steel Industry

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*209. { **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Sugandhi: }

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 305 on the 10th August, 1961 and state the subsequent progress made towards finalising the composition and terms of reference of the Wage Board for the Iron and Steel Industry?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): It has been decided to appoint Shri G. K. Shinde, ex-Chief Justice of the former Madhya Bharat High Court, as Chairman of the Board. Terms of reference are being finalised.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know what progress has been made towards finalising the names of the other members of the Board, apart from the Chairman?

Shri Abid Ali: We have already requested the following persons to serve as members of the Board: Shri Dantwala, economist, Shri Akbar Ali Khan, M.P.....

Shri Nath Pai: How is he connected with this?

Shri Abid Ali: Independent Member. Shri M. S. Rao, ICS will represent the public sector and Shri Sardindu Gupta will represent the private sector. And with regard to workers' representatives, Sarvashri Michael John and Gopeshwar will represent them.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know when this Board is likely to meet, what are its terms of reference and whether Mines will also come under this?

Shri Abid Ali: Its terms of reference will be finalised during the course of the next week, and soon after that we will issue a notification constituting this Board. Then the question of their meeting will arise.

With regard to Mines, this is primarily concerning the workers in the steel plants, and perhaps mine workers may not be there—I am saying 'perhaps', it is not yet decided finally.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I know on what basis the workers' representatives were nominated? What is the verified membership of the steel industry?

Shri Abid Ali: The House will be interested to know that the number of workers in the industry is about 92,000. Out of that, according to the verified membership, the membership of the INTUC is 40,320—this is accepted by all the Central organisations, these are not my figures—, that of the AITUC 15,173, UTUC 6,803 and HMS 1,006. So, out of a verified membership of about 63,000 in the industry, the INTUC has a membership of 40,320, and therefore they have been requested to nominate their representative on the Wage Board.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether there is any contemplation by the Government, as in the case of the Jute Wage Board, to include in the terms of reference of this Iron and Steel Wage Board the question of an interim relief before the final report comes out?

Shri Abid Ali: That particular point has not been considered, but the Wage Board will not be precluded from submitting interim recommendations if they so choose. The workers' representatives are there and they can make the suggestion to the Board.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Out of the representatives representing labour, may I know whether there is any one who is from the public sector or whether both are from the private sector?

Shri Abid Ali: It is combined; we have considered both these. Shri Michael John, as hon. Members know, is very much connected with the workers in the steel plants who are employed in the public sector as well.

Shri P. C. Borooah: By what time is the Board expected to submit its report?

Shri Abid Ali: We will fix no time. Of course, they will expedite their report, and the workers' representatives are there to make them expedite their recommendations.

Shri C. D. Pande: It has been observed every time a wage board is appointed, whether in the case of jute or sugar or any other industry, that the increase in wages is passed on to the consumer. May I know whether Government will make it perfectly clear now that any increase in wages will not be passed on to the consumer but will be adjusted in the profits and the cost structure of the industry?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): It depends upon the situation in each industry, how much of the new burden that is created can be absorbed in the existing profits and how much can be passed on to the consumer. We cannot lay it down in advance.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: There was a proposal to have uniform wages in the public sector undertakings, that is steel plants. It was stated in the House that there is no uniformity in the wages obtaining in the various steel plants in the public sector, and so a committee was to be appointed. May I know whether after the formation of this Board this matter will also be taken into consideration and whether this particular Wage Board will go into the question of wages obtaining in the public sector steel projects?

Shri Nanda: The major function of a wage board in any industry is to standardise, to try to establish as much standardisation as possible.

Mr. Speaker: If hon. Members have any suggestions, I am sure they can send them to the hon. Minister before the reference is made.

Shri Abid Ali: And to the representatives on the Wage Boards also.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: As far as I know, this wage board has rather a peculiar characteristic because it is the first wage board which is going to deal with an industry part of which is in the public sector and the other part in the private sector. That is why I wanted to ask whether Government has any contemplation while framing the terms of reference, whether there is any likelyhood of their directing the Board to consider two separate sets of decisions, one for the steel plants in the public sector and another for those in the private sector.

Shri Nanda: That is not being contemplated.

Mr. Speaker: He explained it. I think the hon. Minister said that there is a desire to have a uniform standard for the whole of India without any difference between the private and the public sector.

Next question.

Newsprint Factory in Kangra

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*210. **Shri Bhakt Darshan:**
Shri Hem Raj:
Shri Sarju Pandey:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 290 on the 10th August, 1961 and state the progress made so far in setting up a newsprint factory in Kangra District of Punjab?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): The licensed capacity of the newsprint mill proposed to be set up in the Punjab has since been increased from 30,000 tons to 60,000 tons per annum.

The party have not yet submitted the final proposals of foreign collaboration terms, etc.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, क्या यह सत्य है कि इस कारखाने के बारे में पहले जिस स्थान का निर्णय किया गया था वह कांगड़ा जिले की सीमा के अन्दर था? और अब उसे वहां से किस कारण से हटाया जा रहा है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : कोई स्थान तै नहीं हुआ था। अभी भी तै नहीं है। वह यह देख रहे हैं कि किस जगह सबसे ज्यादा इकानमिक साइट होगी। होगा तो वह पंजाब ही में।

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि कौन कम्पनी इसका निर्माण कर रही है और इसके लिए क्या उसको विदेशी सहायता मिल रही है?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : करम चन्द थापड़ इसका निर्माण कर रहे हैं और कनेडियन्स कोलेबोरेशन कर रहे हैं।

Shri D. C. Sharma: What are the parties with whom the Government is negotiating for the setting up of this factory?

Shri Manubhai Shah: This is a private industry and the industrialists are negotiating with a Canadian firm and two or three consortiums in order to get the technical know-how

Shri Achar: In view of the very great shortage of newsprint, may I know what steps are the Government taking, especially in view of the elections that are coming and the great demand for the newsprint?

Shri Manubhai Shah: The House will be glad to know that many extensive steps have been taken to bring the country to self-sufficiency in newsprint. This is one factory in Punjab with 60,000 tons capacity; there is another factory to come up in Moradabad and a third in Karad in Maharashtra, each with 60,000 tons capacity. The public sector factory NEPA is being expanded from 30,000 to 60,000 tons. In the next three years we shall have more than 2·5 lakh tons per year.

सेठ अचल सिंह : क्या माननीय मंत्री जी यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह फैक्टरी कब

जाने के बाद क्या न्यूजप्रिंट की जो कमी है वह पूरी हो जाएगी ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हां ।

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: According to the Industrial Policy Statement we should avoid concentration of economic power in a few hands. Then why has a licence been given to Messrs. Karam Chand Thapar and Sons who has already got so many industries?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would not like to discuss individuals here but all these aspects have been fully considered.

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह हुकूमत की तैशुदा स्कीम है कि शुमाल की छोटी छोटी पसमांदा रियासतों में, चाहे वह जम्मू काश्मीर हो, या हिमाचल प्रदेश हो या पंजाब हो, जितने कारखाने कायम किए जाते हैं खासकर पेपर के, वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिए जाते हैं ? क्या इसकी यह वजह है कि हम इन चीजों को पबलिक सक्टर में चलाने में नाकामयाब रहे हैं या कोई और वजह है ?

[ع - م - طارق : میں جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا یہ حکومت کی طے شدہ اسکیم ہے کہ شمال کی چھوٹی چھوٹی پسماندہ ریاستوں میں-چاہے وہ جموں کشمیر ہو یا ہماچل پردیش ہو یا پنجاب ہو - جتنے کارخانے قائم کئے جاتے ہیں - خاص کر پیپر کے - وہ پرائویٹ سیکٹر کو دئے جاتے ہیں - کیا اس کی یہ وجہ ہے کہ ہم ان چیزوں کو پبلک سیکٹر میں چلانے میں ناکامیاب رہے ہیں یا کوئی اور وجہ ہے-]

श्री मनुभाई शाह : ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है । यह नई लाइन है इसलिए यह काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिया गया है । इसके अलावा कंज्यूमर गुड्स का काम ज्यादातर प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रखा जाता है, हालांकि जितने रिसोर्सेज हमको मिलते हैं उनको हम पब्लिक सैक्टर में डाल कर उसको फैलाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं ।

श्री अ० मु० तारिक : प्राइवेट सेक्टर को क्यों यह काम दिया जा रहा है खास तौर पर करम चन्द थापर और शान्ति प्रसाद जैन को ?

[ع م-طارق : پرائویٹ سیکٹر کو کیوں یہ کام دیا جا رہا ہے، خاص طور پر کرم چند تھاپر اور شانتی پرشاد جین کو ؟]

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member ought not to go on sitting and talking.

Shri A. M. Tariq: I am sorry, Sir.

श्री हेम राज : पहले थापड़ इस कारखाने को कांगड़े में लगा रहे थे लेकिन अब व्यास बांध और पांडू बांध के बनने की वजह से उसको दूसरी जगह ले जाना चाहते हैं, क्या यह बात सही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : फिलहाल जो उनकी टैकनिकल एडवाइस है वह यह है कि पांडू और व्यास डाम के बीच में कोई सही जगह देखी जाए जहां कारखाना लगाया जाएगा ।

Mr. Speaker: To an earlier question from Shri Vittal Rao as to why one individual was given all the contracts or licences, the hon. Minister replied that it was the question of an individual. It is a matter that requires explanation to this House.

Shri Manubhai Shah: That is not true, Sir. This particular party has very few paper factories..... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He has got two paper factories.

Shri Manubhai Shah: My submission was that the cases of individuals should not perhaps be a matter of discussion here.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Industrial Policy Resolution is concerned it says—the Act also says that there must be as large a dispersal as possible, not only in area but in individuals also.

Shri Manubhai Shah: It is so, Sir ... *(Interruptions.)*

Shri A. M. Tariq: He has already got a mill in Jagadhri in Punjab.

Shri Manubhai Shah: The point is that there are two matters which are being mixed up. This is a newsprint factory: there is no newsprint factory in the State. This is a new line altogether. Secondly, we always try to encourage new entrepreneurs as far as possible in all these consumer industries. In the last five years more than 20 new industrial entrepreneurs have come up entirely in the paper industry.

Shri Hem Raj: May I know whether the report of the foreign experts of our foreign collaborators has been considered?

Shri Manubhai Shah: They are still considering it. Specimens of Punjab woods have been sent out in order to test the suitability of the fibres and to decide on many other technicalities. This is a difficult industry and a thorough research work has to be done before the final project report is prepared.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is it not a fact that the Andhra Pradesh Government wanted to start a factory in the public sector in Bodaun and it was not given a licence?

Shri Manubhai Shah: No, there was nothing of that sort. The House will recall that the Andhra Pradesh Government has been given a licence for quadrupling the existing paper factory. We have also told them that if they or anybody else wants to put a paper factory in that place, they will be welcome.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Who are the other applicants who had applied for setting up this factory in Punjab or elsewhere in the public sector?

Shri Manubhai Shah: None, Sir.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: May I point out that in the Second Plan, Rs. 5 crores were provided for a newsprint factory in Andhra Pradesh but it was not taken up because licence was not given?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That was quite a different thing. That was to be produced from sugarcane begasse while this is to be produced from coniferous woods. Research work made in respect of bagasse is so incomplete that the Government of India did not think it practicable or economical to set up such a newsprint factory.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Is bagasse not going to be used in Moradabad?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Things are getting too much mixed up. The Moradabad factory is being put up by a private industrialist based on certain latest researches carried out. Still experiments are going on. The House would recall that the Second Plan provided for a public sector undertaking at Sakarnagar. We went on sending out samples to Germany and other countries and unless we were convinced from the technical reports of the foreign as well as the Indian experts that it would be fruitful, we did not want to repeat the mistake of NEPA.

Shri Heda: May I know whether it is not a fact that the hon. Minister himself has said several times on the floor of this House that newsprint can successfully be manufactured out of bagasse and that the only hitch was that the collaborators should guarantee and that that guarantee was not forthcoming? In that case, did they

try any private individual to come forward?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I have explained this several times before this House—the circumstances in which the Sakarnagar project had to be given up and the background reasons. Those causes still continue. In the Third Plan we have made no provision for a newsprint factory in the public sector. Only the expansion of the NEPA factory is being undertaken in the public sector.

श्री भक्त दर्शन : श्रीमन्, हमारे देश में अखबारी कागज की जो कमी है उसको देखते हुए यह कारखाने का काम जल्दी से जल्दी शुरू हो, इसके लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार क्या सहायता दे रही है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : हमारा भी इरादा यही है । और सब मेहनत इसी लिए की जा रही है कि ये चारों कारखाने जल्दी बैठ जाएं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अभी मंत्री जी ने बतलाया कि यह काम प्राइवेट सेक्टर में रहेगा । मैं बताता हूं कि कुछ ऐसी जगहें हैं जहां ज्यादा शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं, जैसे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश और नार्थ बिहार, जहां इस प्रकार के ज्यादा कारखाने लग सकते हैं क्योंकि वहां बगास ज्यादा होता है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि वहां ये कारखाने लगाने में क्या दिक्कत है, खास कर जब कि वहां की इकानमी भी अच्छी नहीं है ?

श्री मनुभाई शाह : जिस इलाके की बात मेम्बर साहब कर रहे हैं वहां कई कारखाने लग रहे हैं ।

Mr. Speaker: Evidently, the hon. Members want to know this. If ultimately bagasse is found a suitable commodity from which paper could be manufactured, why was this given up?

Shri Manubhai Shah: As I explained earlier, the Sakarnagar factory was meant for newsprint. There is no difficulty for making paper out of bagasse. Already in India seven factories are making paper out of bagasse. The Second Plan provided for the establishment of a newsprint factory in Andhra Pradesh based on bagasse. The experiment which we carried out with foreign technical collaborators in different countries of the world proved completely unsuccessful. Therefore, in the second Plan, it was given up. Subsequently, in Mexico and in Cuba some sugar factories of the American industrialists have to some extent succeeded in using bagasse and that is the process which the two private industrialists are going to take up. Till we are sure that the thing can succeed, having had a failure in NEPA, we do not want to go on with an uncertain process yet.

Pattern of Assistance to State Governments

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*211. { **Shri Harish Chandra Mathur:** **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state:

(a) what conclusions Planning Commission has arrived at regarding the pattern of assistance to be given to the State Governments;

(b) how it differs from the pattern adopted during the Second Five Year Plan; and

(c) what would be the effects of this change?

The Deputy Minister of Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): (a) to (c). Patterns of Central assistance for State Plan schemes and Centrally sponsored schemes were recently reviewed in the context of the Third Plan. The conclusions reached have been intimated to the States and will operate in relation to the Annual Plans of States for 1962-63 which are at present under discussion. The main object of indicating patterns of assistance for specific shcemes is to stress the major priorities and objectives of the National Plan in the plans of States

which are drawn up from year to year. An attempt has been made to reduce the number of schemes on which there are patterns and to introduce simpler patterns. Patterns of assistance in several fields have been simplified. The process has to be carried further in certain other fields.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I know what weightage is given to those States which are in a very difficult position in respect of resources?

Shri S. N. Mishra: The point that the hon. Member wants to urge was fully taken into consideration in formulating the Plans of the States. Moreover, it might well be that the Finance Commission might also take that aspect into account.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: The question before us is the pattern of assistance, while determining the pattern of assistance to be given to the States. So, I want to know whether in this regard, weightage to the less advanced States has been taken into consideration or not and, if it has been taken into consideration, may I know to what extent and in what measure it has been done?

The Minister of Labour and Employment and Planning (Shri Nanda): All the assistance that is passed on to the States through these patterns of assistance is covered under the total measure of assistance to be made available to the States for the Five Year Plan. Therefore, that question does not become of any great significance.

Shri Tangamani: The hon. Minister stated that the State Governments will be asked to give major priorities. I would like to know whether those schemes which were included in the second Plan but were not taken up, like electrification of Railway Tracks in Southern Railway etc., will get the priorities even without the State Governments asking for them?

Shri S. N. Mishra: I presume that the hon. Member is referring to the spill-over schemes. The spill-over schemes will naturally receive the highest priority.

Shri Tangamani: They have not been started at all!

Shri Nanda: In the third Plan, as drawn up, I think a fresh view is taken of all the priorities. Generally all these schemes which were included in the second Five Year Plan and have not been completed are brought into the third Plan.

Shri Heda: Is it not a fact that because of the uniformity in the pattern of giving the assistance to the State or Centrally-sponsored schemes, the more backward States, owing to their financial difficulties, are not even able to utilise all this assistance, and, if so, what consideration is given to this aspect?

Shri Nanda: On the other hand, because of the pattern of assistance, they should be able to do better on account of the assistance, in respect of their schemes.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: What will happen to those States which had phased priority for 1962-63 for certain schemes which were not included in the draft third Plan? May I know whether those schemes with phased priorities will be given preference over the 1961-62 projects?

Shri Nanda: I think this question is in line with one asked earlier.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: I want to know whether those schemes for which certain States had asked or suggested some phased priorities and included in the annual plan of 1962-63 would be given preference over the schemes which had priority in the 1961-62 State Plans?

Shri Nanda: The States produce the Plans for the year taking into view all their priorities, and the annual Plan for the year is considered

by the Planning Commission. This is what is happening from day to day these days. When one State or the other brings its Plan according to its own priorities, they receive certainly the first consideration.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: The Government of Orissa has already suggested the question of setting up of Panchayat industries in the annual Plan for 1962-63, which were not included in the third Plan itself. May I know whether the Government has agreed to this programme and has given the priority and has asked the Government of Orissa to go ahead with this proramme?

Shri Nanda: That State Plan has not yet come to the Planning Commission. Any new idea is examined and then it has to be cleared after proper investigation.

Shri N. R. Muniswamy: A pattern is really one that depends upon certain criteria. Could we have some idea of some criteria that have been adopted in changing the pattern from day to day? Could the Government throw some light on this aspect of the matter?

Shri Nanda: The objective was to reduce the number or, to make as few patterns as possible. It was a very large number before. The number has since been reduced to a large extent and therefore the previous complications have been avoided.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Is it not a fact that in the course of implementation of the second Plan, certain States brought forward specific difficulties about the pattern of assistance and, if so, how were those difficulties resolved?

Shri Nanda: It was because of the difficulties experienced in the past that mind was applied to this subject again; every effort has been made to meet the point of view of the States in this matter.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: That is exactly what I want to know. What were the difficulties which they raised? How have they been solved? The hon. Minister only says that difficulties were raised and they were resolved. What were the difficulties and how have they been resolved?

Shri Nanda: The very fact that there were a large number of such patterns before, the reduction now has led to simplicity.

Shri Kodiyan: Apart from the Government's developmental works, there are some special problems so far as cerain States are concerned. For example, this year, in Kerala, I want to know whether any pattern of assistance has been decided upon in this respect and, if so, what is the nature of the decision?

Shri Nanda: There is a whole list which contains the various patterns, and any scheme of the State which is not included in these patterns can be carried out in spite of that, because assistance is still available in the form of loans for these schemes.

Shri Sampath: May I know whether this pattern will be an effective means to countervail the effects of regional disparity that is now persisting?

Shdi Nanda: It has no regional aspect about it. Its relation is to the importance of the things to be done and to the priorities in terms of certain national objectives to be realised.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: May I make a submission? If you could request the hon. Minister to let us have a detailed statement giving the difficulties which were experienced and what they have done—what matters have been referred to and what are the things at issue, etc.—that will be good and we may have a better understanding.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; next question.

Shri Harish Chandra Mathur: Sir, can we not have those things?

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member makes a suggestion and does not allow time even for the Minister to think whether those suggestions could

be accepted or not. That is the mistake in allowing suggestions to be made on the floor of the House! I am not going to allow such things. (*Interruption*). Hon. Members think that the Minister should carry all the information with him and immediately accept their suggestions. Next question.

Boundary Agreement between Nepal and China

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*212. **Shri Shree Narayan Das:**
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri Bhakt Darshan:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Narasimhan:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1229 on the 5th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have received a copy of the agreement regarding the Sino-Nepalese boundary;

(b) whether the same has been studied with a view to find as to the principles that have been generally followed in deciding disputed points: and

(c) whether decisions regarding trijunctions of Nepal, India and Tibet are to the satisfaction of India?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Sino-Nepalese treaty not only accepts but affairms the principles of custom, tradition, known geographical features and watersheds as basis for determination of international boundaries, vindicating our stand on the boundary question.

(c) Although the description of the two trijunctions in the treaty in a general way points out the trijunctions as on our maps, it is not as precise as the geographical co-ordinates of these points. The maps attached to the treaty have only now been received and are under study.

Shri Shree Narayan Das: May I know whether the Government of Nepal consulted the Government of India with regard to the position of the trijunctions of Nepal, India and Tibet and, if so, what was the suggestion given to the Government of Nepal?

Shrimati Lakshmi Menon: On a previous occasion, I have answered that we have given difinite information about the trijunction to the Nepalese Government.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: The hon. Deputy Minister referred to the principles of custom and tradition. May I know what has been the tradition and custom rearding Mt. Everest and what is the position that the Government of India recognise in regard to that?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): The question of Mt. Everest was not referred to us by the Nepalese Government or by any other authority. We are not directly concerned with it. That is a boundary between Nepal and Tibet. The matter does not require our consideration directly. Indirectly, of course, we are interested.

Dr. Ram Subhag Singh: I would like to know what position we have been observing so far in regard to Mt. Everest.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The question never came before us. Broadly we have always considered Everest as within Nepalese territory.

Shri C. R. Narasimhan: Has the Sino-Nepalese proposal, emerging from these talks, to have a road link between Nepal and Tibet, been examined by the Government of India from the point of view of defence strategy and Indian views communicated to Nepalese authorities?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a different question. There is no question of any close examination. Broadly, of course, we considered this and even communicated informally with the Nepalese Government; informally because, formally it was not considered necessary.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the traditional boundary and the watershed principle were accepted as basis for negotiations so far as the Nepal-China agreement was concerned, may I know whether it has been ascertained from China what are the reasons for not applying the same principles in the case of the border dispute between India and China? If so, have they replied to it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The hon. Member is quite right in applying the same principles and we have been laying stress on this. I do not quite understand to what he is referring. Do we again refer this matter to China?

Shri Hem Barua: My question is, the principle of traditional boundary and custom was accepted as also the principle of watershed in the case of Nepal. I want to know whether it has been ascertained from China why the same principles could not be accepted in the case of India as well?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is a question really for the Chinese Government to answer the hon. Member. His point, I think, is perfectly legitimate that though the same principles have been accepted in the case of Nepal boundary or for the matter of that in the case of Burma boundary also, why they should not be applied here. We say they should be applied.

Mr. Speaker: He wants to know why after this arrangement was entered into between Nepal and China on this basis, once again negotiations were not started on this basis. If it is good for Nepal, it should be good for India also.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is, whether we have broached this question again on this basis?

Mr. Speaker: Yes.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not since this matter. In between, we have done so several times. No doubt if an occasion arises, we shall do so again.

Shri Nath Pai: Mr. Speaker, Shri Hem Barua never mentioned that new negotiations should be started. (*Interruptions*). I am here present for my party. All he maintains, as the Prime Minister rightly understood, is this. My party spokesman did not suggest that fresh negotiations be started once again, because we have had enough of negotiations. As the Prime Minister pointed out, we have been defending the position that the watershed principle should have been accepted.

Mr. Speaker: It does not arise out of this. All questions that are put must be understood by all people alike. Nepal matter arose after our negotiations practically ended, and no more negotiations are being carried on now. Again and again, the hon. Member asking the Prime Minister, "Why it was not done?" would only create the impression that we must take it up again. Unambiguous questions must be put hereafter, not leaving doubts even with respect to me.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: There is some little doubt in our minds. How is it that Burma and Nepal can negotiate and settle the matter and we have not been able to settle the question so far? May we know the reasons for that?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: It is a pertinent doubt in the hon. Member's mind. I fear I cannot remove that doubt from my part.

Shri Hem Barua: In the case of India, there has been actual aggression. In the case of Nepal and Burma, there was no aggression; there was only a claim. Therefore, it was easier of solution.

Trial of Lt. Col. Bhattacharya in Pakistan

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*213. **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Shree Narayan Das:
Shri Radha Raman:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the trial of Lt. Colonel Bhattacharya in Pakistan has concluded;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether he was accorded all facilities?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The details of Col. Bhattacharya's trial are not available as the proceedings were field *in camera*.

(c) As regards the facilities accorded to Lt. Col. Bhattacharya during his trial, the only thing we know is that the Indian lawyer engaged by his family was permitted to conduct his defence.

May I add that since you have kindly allotted time for a full discussion on this matter, we may not proceed further with this question now? (*Interruptions.*)

Some Hon. Members: No.

Mr. Speaker: Further supplementaries may be reserved for that occasion.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: She cannot suggest that. I want to put one supplementary. May I know whether it is a fact that the Indian lawyer who defended Col. Bhattacharya in Pakistan had written to the Government of India stating that the minimum facilities generally given in the case of a military tribunal were not given to Col. Bhattacharya and if so, whether any protest has been lodged in this respect?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I cannot remember; I have not got any letter with me here. They had written something pointing out that in some matter facilities were not given to him; that is quite possible. We were constantly in touch—our Deputy High Commissioner was constantly in touch—with the Pakistan Government seeking such facilities as were possible all the time. There is no question of our sending a formal protest to them; it is a continuous affair.

Shri Hem Barua: In view of the fact that the release of some American airmen detained in China on charges of espionage was secured through the good offices of the U.N., likewise, have Government made any attempt to invoke the good offices of the U.N. to get the release of Col. Bhattacharya or do they propose to do so?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I do not understand how the hon. Member wishes to drag in the U.N. in this matter.

Shri Hem Barua: It has been done in the case of American airmen detained in China.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: To the best of my information, it was not done. Even in that case, they were released not because the UNO took any steps, but because of other facts and other approaches made in the subject. Here in the present case, the odd thing is that Lt. Col. Bhattacharya was charged with various charges and the most serious one was espionage. I am informed that on that charge of espionage, he was acquitted by the Pakistan military tribunal. It is on the other charges that he has been sentenced. It is very odd. So, the question of espionage does not appa-

rently arise. I have not seen the judgment; I am only presuming from odd bits of information. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker: He has not read the judgment; what is the good of asking him?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I know the charges. I could find out the charges without reading the judgment. There were some technical charges of having come to Pakistan without permission and possessing some revolver or some fire-arm on his body without permission and maybe some other charges. So far as I know, the actual direct charge of espionage was not accepted by the military tribunal.

Shri Khadilkar: Recently I read a report in the Press that as a result of some talk at diplomatic level, Lt. Col. Bhattacharya was likely to be released any moment. Is there any truth in this?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: That is entirely a matter for the Pakistan Government or rather the Pakistan President. There have been some suggestions that the Pakistan President might reduce the sentence or release him, whatever the case may be. But obviously I cannot say anything definite about it.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या कर्नल भट्टाचार्य की गिरफ्तारी के बाद उनके परिवार को किसी रूप में कोई आर्थिक सहायता दी जा रही है, यदि हां तो किस रूप में दी जा रही है ?

श्री जवाहरलाल नहरू : अभी तक जो कुछ कर्नल भट्टाचार्य की तनख्वाह वगैरह थी वह जारी है, उनके परिवार को दी जा रही है। और इस मुकदमे में जो कुछ सर्फा हुआ, वह भी सहायता दी गई है ।

Shri Hem Barua: May I know whether it is a fact that the financial assistance that was offered to his family came at the last moment only as the Government could not make up their mind?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: No, Sir, the hon. Member is mistaken.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May I know whether after the announcement of his conviction—that is, his brutal imprisonment—any letter of protest has been sent by the Indian Government; if so, with what result?

Mr. Speaker: Protest against his conviction?

Shri S. M. Banerjee: May be "sentence" or "brutal sentence", whatever you may call it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: There is no doubt that this matter has been taken up by our representative both in Dacca and in the central Pakistan Government. I do not think any formal protest note has been sent, but the matter has been taken up directly.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It appears from the Press that Col. Bhattacharya's contention was that he was forcibly kidnapped from India and that there was conclusive evidence with the District Magistrate, 24-Parganas to this effect. Was he afforded any facilities to produce that evidence? Was any attempt made to make that evidence available to him for his defence?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: My colleague, the hon. Law Minister, who has dealt with the matter will answer that question.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): In the trial there an application was made by Col. Bhattacharya's advocate for examination of four witnesses on commission. As the hon. Member, who is himself a lawyer, is aware, there is a procedure available under the Criminal Procedure Code there, and also here, for examination of witnesses residing abroad on commission. That application was rejected by the Tribunal.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: On what grounds?

Shri A. K. Sen: No grounds are given by the Military Tribunal.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is the Prime Minister aware that the wife of Col. Bhattacharya was not consulted in regard to the lawyer who was to be appointed as his advocate?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is not a fact.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Is it a fact that she wanted to have the service of Shri Radha Binod Pal?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is absolutely wrong information which the hon. Member has. The advocate is an extremely renowned advocate in criminal matters and he was engaged by his family.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: May I ask the hon. Minister to enquire from Col. Bhattacharya's wife whether she has no grievance that she was not consulted?

Shri A. K. Sen: His family had engaged Shri Ghatak and given him the warrant of attorney.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Rest of the questions should be reserved for the discussion.

Sale of Indian Cloth to U.K.

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*214. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri M. B. Thakore:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Morarka:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any considerable increase is expected in the sale of Indian cloth to the United Kingdom; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Since 1960 exports of cotton textiles to United Kingdom have been subject to a ceiling mutually agreed upon by the textile industry in the two countries. During 1960 and 1961 the ceiling was 175 million sq. yards. For 1962 this has been increased to 195 million sq. yards. A supplementary quota of 11 million sq. yards has also been allotted to India. In view of these larger quantities, it is expected that exports will increase.

Shri D. C. Sharma: May I know what will be the effect on our exports of textiles to U.K. because of U.K.'s entry into the European Common Market?

Shri Kanungo: It is yet to be seen on what terms U.K. joins the European Common Market.

डा० गोविन्द दास : आगे और वहां पर हमारा निर्यात कपड़े का हो, इसके लिए कोई बातचीत चल रही है क्या ? और यू० के० के सिवा यूरोप के और किन किन देशों से इस सम्बन्ध में लिखा पढ़ी हो रही है, बातचीत चल रही है ?

श्री कानूनगो : अभी तक तो कोई खास बातचीत नहीं चल रही है । यह इंडस्ट्री के बीच में हुआ था, गवर्नमेंट के साथ नहीं हुआ था । यूरोप में अभी काफी रुकावटें हैं और उनको हटाने के लिए गैट की ओर से चर्चा चल रही है ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : १९६१-६२ में अब तक रुपये पैसे के हिसाब में कितने का माल यहां से गया है और कौन कौन सा सामान गया है ?

श्री कानूनगो : इतना लम्बा ब्यौरा मैं अभी नहीं दे सकता हूं ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether any assurance has been given to us that this quota of exports would not be affected by U.K.'s entry into the European Common Market?

Shri Kanungo: I have mentioned earlier that this arrangement was not between governments but between the textile industry of U.K. and the textile industry of India. The question of what will happen if the United Kingdom joins the European Common Market has got to be seen depending

upon the quantum of duty which will be levied on particular products.

Shri Sampath: May I know the position of the handloom variety in this context?

Shri Kanungo: Handloom varieties are outside this quota.

Trade with Afghanistan

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*215. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Agadi:
Shri Wodeyar:
Shri Kodiyan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian traders have suffered a loss of crores of rupees on account of the disruption in trade facilities between Pakistan and Afghanistan; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to help the Indian traders?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Goods belonging to Indian traders are lying uncleared in Pakistan, but the extent of loss is not known.

(b) Efforts made by our Missions in Kabul and Karachi to secure clearance of stocks of Indian merchants in transit through Pakistan did not yield results. On receiving information from Government of Pakistan that the goods might be auctioned unless they were taken back to India, a request has been conveyed to the Government of Pakistan to allow Indian traders sufficient time and facilities to bring back their goods. Steps have also been taken to elicit particulars of the goods in order to help their repatriation to India.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that goods belonging not only to Indian traders but traders of other countries also are held up in huge quantities particularly at Karachi, and whether it is a fact that some attempt was made to secure the good services of a United Nations Commission to get this trade deadlock solved; if so, with what result?

Shri Satish Chandra: All efforts have been made. The matter has been continuously represented to the Government of Pakistan. We have also requested the Government of Afghanistan to clear these goods which were exported from India on orders from Afghan traders. Several communiques have been issued for the information of our traders that they can bring back their goods if they like, to which the Pakistan Government has no objection. But no progress has been made so far.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: No reply has been given to the second part of my question. There is a report in the Press that a United Nations Commission attempted to put in their good services at the disposal of Pakistan and Afghanistan and to get this trade deadlock solved. May I know whether that report is correct?

Shri Satish Chandra: This is a dispute between the governments of Pakistan and Afghanistan. I have no authoritative information on this subject with me at present.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it a fact that Indian traders have given the figures about values of goods which are held up in transit in Pakistan after the border was sealed up?

Shri Satish Chandra: Whatever information has reached us has been communicated to Karachi.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: Shri M. L. Dwivedi.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I am very much interested in Afghanistan. I just want to ask a question. I want to know. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I shall call him later. He may wind up.

श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी : इस सिलसिले में अफगानिस्तान का कोई माल जो हिन्दुस्तान आ रहा था वह भी रुका पड़ा है ?

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अफगानिस्तान का जो माल पाकिस्तान से हो कर आता था, हिन्दुस्तान के व्यापारी उसे ले आये हैं । जो झगड़ा है वह माल को अफगानिस्तान से पाकिस्तान में जाने का और पाकिस्तान से अफगानिस्तान में जाने का है । जो इस झगड़े से पहले माल निकल चुका है, उसके ऊपर झगड़ा है । अब तो माल चल नहीं रहा है न अफगानिस्तान से, न हिन्दुस्तान से ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इस बीच में पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान से जो माल की आमद बरामद बन्द हो गई है, और अमरीका की तरफ़ से जो कुछ बीच बचाव हुआ था, उस के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार को कुछ जानकारी है कि कितनी सफलता हुई और कितनी विफलता हुई ।

श्री सतीश चन्द्र : अभी तक उस में कामयाबी नहीं हुई ।

Shri Nath Pai: Is it a fact that our trade in general with Afghanistan has shrunk very considerably during the past few years and from No. 1 exporter to Afghanistan we have gone to something like fifth or seventh place? If so, what are the reasons for that?

Shri Satish Chandra: The information given by the hon. Member is not correct. In fact, trade with Afghanistan has increased during the last few years. I can give figures if notice is given.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Considering the fact that Afghanistan is our best friend and considering the fact that Pakistan is our next neighbour and considering the fact that the United States of America has sent a special mission, will it not be better that we also send a mission to Pakistan and Afghanistan and bring peace between these two countries?

Mr. Speaker: Next question.

An Hon. Member: Why not Raja Mahendra Pratap go?

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Of course, I am prepared to go.

Closure of the Ministry of Rehabilitation

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*216. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Rameshwar Tantia:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:

Will the Minisiter of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the resolution adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly urging the State Government to move the Union that the Ministry of Rehabilitation should continue until the problem of rehabilitation of all sections of refugees was satisfactorily solved; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) The reference is presumably to the Resolution adopted by the West Bengal Legislative Assembly on the 15th September, 1961.

(b) No final decision has yet been taken about the future of the Ministry.

Shri Sadhan Gupta: It was stated that the Ministry would be wound up in the course of this year. What is the view of the hon. Minister regarding the residuary problem of rehabilitation of non-camp refugees who have partly been rehabilitated in Bengal?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The residuary problem both in the western region and in the eastern region has been assessed by us very recently. As far as the western region is concerned, there are only two items, one relating to the completion of the compensation claims, most of which has already been resolved, and the other is in relation to our negotiations with Pakistan. I am hoping that, as far as the movable property agreement is concerned, that hurdle would also be overcome. As

far as the five States of Tripura, Assam, Manipur, Bihar and Orissa are concerned, about ten lakhs of refugees have been settled there and most of their problems have been settled. We have no residuary problems in those five States. As far as Bengal is concerned, I would say that we will have a part of the residuary problem to be resolved and an assessment has been made. The matter is under discussion with the Government of West Bengal and, most probably, there would be a decision very soon in regard to the residuary problem in that State.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: What exactly are the categories under which the residuary problem is now being assessed and what all things will be considered as residuary problem?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The residuary problem covers two main aspects of the population in the State—the campers and the non-campers. As far as the campers are concerned, they have been given the option to go to Dandakaranya. Not many of them have gone to Dandakaranya and their doles have been stopped. If they go to Dandakaranya, it would be the responsibility of the Government to see that they are rehabilitated, but if they do not want to leave West Bengal and want to remain there, the responsibility would be that of the refugees themselves.

As regards the non-campers, the problem has been assessed and the amount in the statement that has been sent to us by the Government of West Bengal might be in the vicinity of Rs. 30 crores to 40 crores. We have examined it and the matter has been discussed with the Ministry of Finance and a decision is likely to be taken very soon. That covers those who have not been rehabilitated or partly rehabilitated.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Minister has stated that the question of rehabilitation of refugees in Assam is complete. Does this mean that the problem of the refugees of Mikir Hill District is also considered settled and they have already been rehabilitated?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I would not say they have been finished or completed, but for those who want to settle within the protected areas, I am sorry, I cannot do anything. But if they come under the normal rehabilitation scheme of the State of Assam, we are prepared to give them every possible assistance.

Shri Indrajit Gupta: May I know whether it is a fact that, as reported in the press, the West Bengal Government have informed the Union Government in their assessment that they expect that after the elections are completed in February 1962, there is likely to be a step up in the flow of refugees to Dandakaranya and, if so, what is the basis of that statement

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The general impression that they gave is that if only the political parties would co-operate with us then these refugees would go to Dandakaranya. But I am hoping that after the general elections are over, as happened in the case of Betia camp, a large number of them would go.

Shri Jaipal Singh: The other day the colleague of the hon. Minister told us that the Ministry would wait for two more months to give the refugees an opportunity to make up their minds whether they will go to Dandakaranya or not. Today the hon. Minister tells us that he will wait till the general elections are over. I want to know whether there is any further target date beyond the general elections and whether a dead line would be fixed for the refugees by which time they must make up their mind so that the problems of others, like the Adibasis who have been displaced from there, may be taken up.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: I fully agree with the hon. Member. But I would like to explain the position a little further. Notices were given, the period of notice is 60 days. Then

we have given a period of grace of another 90 days, which means 150 days in all. What we have lately decided is that in the case of everyone who has been notified and who wishes to go to Dandakaranya right from the 1st January 1961, onwards, we are prepared to give them even 365 days, the main object being that since this is a project which is being developed for these unfortunate people, we want these people to get the full advantage of it. But if they do not want to go, I cannot help it. I do agree with the hon. Member that if the displaced persons from camps in West Bengal do not choose to go to Dandakaranya, the pattern of development of the future of Dandakaranya shall have to be considered again.

Shri Chintamoni Panigrahi: Are we to understand that so far as the refugees in Orissa are concerned, the Union Ministry have no responsibility for those who have been settled in the colonies there?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: My responsibility was assessed in consultation with the State Government and, if I am not wrong, on the 1st of April, 1961 the Refugees Department in Orissa was also closed, and whatever money was required for the residuary problem was placed at the disposal of the State Government. As far as the Government of India are concerned, those displaced persons who have settled in Orissa, are part of the normal population of that State.

श्री प्रकाश वीर शास्त्री : क्या मैं जान सकता हूं कि पुनर्वास मंत्रालय के पास क्या कुछ आंकड़े हैं कि जो व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान से विस्थापित हुये थे उन के कुल मिला कर कितने क्लेम्स थे और अब तक कितने क्लेम्स का भुगतान हो चुका है, और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय की समाप्ति के बाद शेष क्लेम्स का भुगतान कौनसा मंत्रालय करेगा ?

श्री मेहरचन्द खन्ना : पाकिस्तान से जो हमारे भाई विस्थापित हो कर आये थे उन के क्लेम्स के कुल आंकड़े तकरीबन ५ लाख के थे । अब ५ लाख में से २ या ३ हजार बाकी रह गये हैं । बाकी को क्लेम्स मिल चुका है । उन को १७० या १७५ करोड़ रु० के लगभग क्लेम मिल चुका है । अब सिर्फ़ कन्वेयन्स डीड देना है । इस से कोई खास बात पैदा नहीं होती । स्टेटमेंट आफ़ अकाउंट से जायदाद खरीद लें । बाजार में जायदाद मौजूद है । क्लेम देने का जो काम है वह तकरीबन खत्म हो चुका है ।

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: May I know whether it is not a fact that the negotiations with Pakistan about evacuee interests is in a crucial stage and the residuary problems are still pending? How is it to be dealt with?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: The recent communications that we have received from the Government of Pakistan lend me hopes that on the 30th November, our lockers, safe deposits and bank accounts shall be transferred. The position may have been crucial, but if I go by the correspondence that has taken place between me and my counterpart in Pakistan, I am hoping that we will be able to solve some of the question about the properties of these unfortunate people which have been left in Pakistan for over a number of years.

Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Is it not a fact that besides what will be settled on the 30th November there are other residuary problems also of evacuee interest in Pakistan which need negotiation and settlement between the two countries?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: If the reference is to movable property and assets of agriculturists as distinct from the immovable property, I agree that there has been no response from the Government of Pakistan whatsoever. We have left assets worth Rs. 500 crores there and the assets that have been available in India are only to the tune of Rs. 100 crores.

Shri Hem Barua: Since the reference is made to the refugees in Mikir Hills, may I know whether it is not a fact

that the refugees in Mikir Hills were ejected by force and elephants were unleashed on them? Why is it that Government have not been able to provide them with alternative land and accommodation during the last two years?

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: This question has been asked by an hon. Member who himself comes from Assam. There are certain Constitutional safeguards provided under the Constitution in regard to the rights of the Tribal people.

Shri Hem Barua: That I understand.

Shri Mehr Chand Khanna: Let me also explain what he does not understand. If these people, my own relations and my own friends go to an area where they should not be, I am afraid they have to come back. I do admit and concede that if they want to be rehabilitated like rest of the displaced persons in Assam, they are my responsibility and of the State Government. I am prepared to discharge it.

Shri Hem Barua: I know it. ...(*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The Question Hour is over.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: There are still five minutes to go.

Shri Nath Pai: Which clock do we follow? ....(*Interruption*).

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: We follow the clock on the other side.

Shri Vajpayee: We follow that clock.

Shri Nath Pai: Normally we follow that.

Mr. Speaker: I have got another time piece here. That clock is wrong. The Question Hours is over.

Shri Bangshi Thakur: The hon. Minister said something about Tripura which is not correct.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member must have risen earlier.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indian Purchase Missions Abroad

*208. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Arjun Singh Bhadauria:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri Damani:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a proposal to transfer to the D.G.S. & D. in Delhi the work at present done by the India Store Department in London and the India Supply Mission in Washington is under the consideration of Government of India;

(b) if so, details of the proposal; and

(c) the nature of progress made so far in connection therewith?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (c). Yes. The Secretary of this Ministry was deputed to undertake a detailed examination of the Overseas Purchase organisations and make recommendations in respect of the items whose purchase can be transferred to the D.G.S. & D. The report of the Secretary has not yet been finalised.

Export of Carpet to Australia

*217. **Shri Subodh Hansda:**
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Indian Carpet has great demand in the Australian Market;

(b) if so, what types of Carpets are in great demand;

(c) what steps Government are taking to step up the export of Carpet to that country; and

(d) whether present production of Carpet is sufficient to meet the demand of the Australian Market?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes, there is a demand for Indian Carpets in Australia.

(b) The types of carpets in demand are handwoven carpets with pleasing colours and long piles and broad looms.

(c) Some of the steps being taken are: wide publicity through display of a large variety of carpets in the Sydney Fairs held in July 1959 and August 1961, keeping manufacturers/exporters in touch with the taste and designs in demand in Australia; provision of facilities for import of essential raw materials under the Export Incentive Scheme etc. etc.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Export of Leather Goods

*218. **Shri S. C. Samanta:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up Credit Corporation to finance the exporters of leather goods;

(b) if so, whether it has been finalised;

(c) when this will be set up; and

(d) what would be the capital of the Corporation?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). No, Sir.

Training of Technicians

*219. **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering the opening of fifty more regional centres for training technicians; and

(b) if so, their distribution, State-wise?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Ministry of Labour and Employment is concerned with the Industrial Training Institutes for training craftsmen and not with regional centres for training technicians. It is proposed to open 151 more such Institutes during the Third Five Year Plan.

(b) The tentative distribution of these Institutes State-wise is shown in the statement placed on the table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 34].

Code of Discipline

*220. **Shri Anthony Pillai:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 628 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Ministry of Transport and Communications and the Ministry of Defence have since accepted the Code of Discipline;

(b) if the Ministry of Railways have not accepted the Code, whether Government have persuaded them to accept the same to fall in line with all other Ministries and the workers' Organisations and the Employers; and

(c) if so, since when?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) While the Code has been accepted by the Ministry of Transport and Communications, the question of its adoption by the Port Trusts is still under consideration. The Ministry of Defence are also taking steps to apply the Code to their undertakings.

(b) Yes.

(c) October, 1958.

Level of Radio-activity

*221. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that on Tuesday, the 5th September, 1961, when Russia carried out its third nuclear test, séismograph at Shillong recorded an earthquake;

(b) if so, what was the intensity of the quake; and

(c) whether the level of radio-activity of the different parts of India has also been affected by the Russian tests; and

(d) if so, the estimated increase in the radio-activity in the different regions?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) and (b). It is understood that the seismographs at Shillong recorded a number of earth tremors on 5th September 1961, of which 2 were of significant intensity. An earthquake shock of moderate intensity with epicentre in Tadzakistan in U.S.S.R. was recorded at 11 hours 47 minutes. A second shock was recorded at 17 hours 17 minutes on the same day, the epicentre of which was at Kenai Peninsula in Alaska, U.S.A.

(c) and (d). There has been considerable increase in the level of radioactivity in the country recently. The estimated increase in the different regions of India is more or less of the same order. The atmospheric radioactivity has been estimated to have increased 3 to 30 times with occasional high levels showing increases of 50 to 200 times. The level of increase, however, does not present a significant danger to the public health.

Uranium in Madhya Pradesh

*222. **Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Geological Survey of India has indicated the possibility of the occurrence of uranium in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what is the extent of its quantity and classification of quality; and

(c) what further measures are being taken to ascertain the potentiality of the areas with these deposits (indicating areas)?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) to (c). Surface surveys carried out by the Atomic Minerals Division of the Department of Atomic Energy have indicated a few radioactive zones near Baghnadi village in the Drug District of Madhya Pradesh. Sub-surface investigations are in progress with a view to exploring in depth the continuation of radioactive zones and their underground configuration. The potentiality of the deposits can be assessed only after completion of these investigations.

Re-modelling of Tehar Village (Delhi)

*223. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 3777 on the 8th September, 1961 and state:

(a) how far the scheme of remodelling the village Tehar, a refugee colony in Delhi, has since progressed; and

(b) how long would it take to complete the scheme?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). It is regretted that not much progress has been made in the matter. The Scheme will be executed by Delhi Municipal Corporation who have been informed that this Ministry is prepared to bear the proportionate expenditure required to implement the Scheme.

Heavy Earth-moving Equipment Factory

*224. **Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Damani:
Shri Nanjappan:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up heavy earth-moving equipment factory in the public sector;

(b) if so, at what cost; and

(c) what action has been taken so far to implement the scheme?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). It may be stated at the outset that some of the items of earth moving equipment are, at present being manufactured both in the public as well as in the private sector. The House is well aware of the progress made in the manufacture of Komatsu Grawler tractors in the Ordnance factories while one or two firms in the private sector have started manufacturing excavators, attachments and spare parts of earth moving equipment.

Recently, M/s. Garden Reach Workshops Ltd., a company functioning under the Defence Ministry, have submitted an application for a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the manufacture of Scrapers, Dumpers, etc. The scheme is under the consideration of Government and since it is in a preliminary stage, it is not possible to indicate the details of cost, etc. of the project. There are several other schemes in the private sector also for the manufacture of these items.

Hindustan Salt Company Limited

*225. **Shri Sadhan Gupta:**
Shri Indrajit Gupta:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Salt Co. Ltd. has sold Didwana salt containing only 80% sodium chloride and 20% sodium sulphate and other impurities to wholesale traders instead of to industrial concerns requiring such salt for industrial use;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps, if any, taken to prevent two wholesalers from selling such salt for human consumption besides warning them that such salt is not meant for human consumption?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). With the surrender of the Didwana salt source to the Rajasthan Government, it became necessary to clear the stocks of salt of the Hindustan Salt Company Ltd. at this source urgently. Some stocks of substandard salt were, therefore, sold to wholesale traders directly by invitation of open tenders.

(c) An undertaking was obtained from the wholesalers that sub-standard salt would be sold only for industrial use. The Directors of Industries of various States were given a list of the traders who purchased this salt and requested to keep a check on them to ensure that the salt was not sold for human consumption. Names of the dealers and their normal areas of distribution were also published in the news-papers with a warning to the public to refrain from buying this salt for edible purpose.

Departmental Catering at Government Hostels

*226. **Shrimati Mafida Ahmed:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to abolish the existing contract system of catering and introduce departmental catering at Government Hostels such as Western Court and Constitution House; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) No.

(b) Departmental catering in hostels is not considered feasible and economical.

Radio-activity in India

*227. **Shri Mahanty:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Bibhuti Mishra:
Shri Jhulan Sinha:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:
Shri Supakar:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Raghunath Singh:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:
Dr. Sushila Nayar:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a considerable increase in the amount of radio-active fallouts in the atmosphere in India, on account of the recent Soviet tests; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to safeguard the population against its dangerous effects on human health?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes; there has been a considerable increase recently in the levels of environmental radio-activity in the country.

(b) The Department of Atomic Energy is keeping a close watch on the levels of radioactivity in milk and food samples collected from different parts of the country. The Government will advise the public regarding the precautionary measures to be taken in the consumption of food stuffs etc., if such measures become necessary. For the present, the level of increase does not present a danger to the public health and no special steps are called for.

Craftsmen and Engineers for Third Plan

*228. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that for the successful implementation of different projects under the Third Five Year Plan India would need 13 lakhs of additional craftsmen, 8 lakhs being in engineering trade and the rest in non-engineering;

(b) if so, what measures Government propose to take to meet this demand; and

(c) in case steps are already taken, whether they are commensurate with the estimated demand?

The Deputy Minister of Planning and Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) It has been estimated that the total requirement of craftsmen during the Third Five Year Plan will be about 12.7 lakhs, 8 lakhs in engineering and the rest in non-engineering trades.

(b) and (c). During the Third Five Year Plan it is proposed to increase the number of Industrial Training Institutes from 167 with about 42,000 seats to 318 with about one lakh seats. This will provide about 2 lakh craftsmen during the Third Plan. Besides there are also other training schemes in both the public and private sectors which, it is expected, will meet the anticipated requirements.

Dock Labour Scheme at Cochin Fort

*229. **Shri Kodiyan:** Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state what further progress has been made in the implementation of the Dock Labour Scheme at Cochin Port?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): It has not been possible to implement the Scheme so far due to certain disputes which have been referred for adjudication to the Industrilal Tribunal, Ernakulam, in June, 1961. The Tribunal's Award is awaited.

All-India Silk Research Institutions

*230. **Shrimati Renuka Ray:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any increase in the number of all-India silk research institutions;

(b) if so, what is their location; and

(c) whether any new development plans are being implemented to further this work in the existing all-India research institutions?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore (West Bengal) was established in 1943 by the Central Government. Three more Sericultural Research Stations have been set up during the Second Five Year Plan period by the State Governments, with financial assistance from the Centre.

(b) These stations are located at Channapatna in Mysore, Titabar in Assam and Chaibasa in Bihar.

(c) An expansion scheme at an estimated cost of Rs. 22 lakhs was sanctioned in 1960 for the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampore, and is at present under implementation. Besides, the Central Silk Board has recently constituted a Central Research Coordination Committee for making recommendations regarding the organisation and development of sericultural research in the country. The Committee has since submitted its report and the Committee's recommendations on the set up of research stations are under consideration by the Silk Board.

Indian Traders in Tibet

*231. **Pandit D. N. Tiwari:**
Shri Hem Barua:
Shri Raghunath Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Indian traders in Tibet are facing discrimination specially in the matter of facilities for exchange, resulting in huge accumulation of Chinese currency with them;

(b) whether the Government are aware that Indian merchants are compelled to dispose of the Chinese currency at lower rates and have to suffer great loss; and

(c) the steps taken to protect them?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir, it is a fact that Indian traders in Tibet are not normally given exchange facilities.

(b) The Government of India are aware that Indian merchants have been compelled to dispose of their holdings of Chinese currency at lower rates and thereby suffer a loss.

(c) The Government of India have requested the Chinese Government to permit customary trade between India and Tibet to continue in terms of the letter and spirit of the Sino-Indian Agreement of 1954. This would include normal remittance facilities.

Central Purchase Committee

*232. **Shri T. B. Vittal Rao:**
Shri Ramam:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1330 on the 8th September, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the sixteen-man committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any decision thereon; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (d). No, Sir. The Sixteen-man Committee is expected to finalise its Report by the end of December, 1961.

Buffer Stock of Cotton

*233. **Shri Pahadia:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri N. R. Muniswamy:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.S.A. has considered the request of India to build up a

stockpile of cotton to guard against seasonal uncertainties;

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard; and

(c) what was the result of the recent visit to India of the U.S. Secretary of Agriculture?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) to (c). The matter is still under the consideration of the U.S. Government.

Manufacture of Cheap Radio Sets

*234. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for the production of cheap radio sets (Janata radio) for popularising radio listening under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what is the cost of the scheme;

(c) what action has so far been taken to implement the scheme; and

(d) whether such radios are at present being manufactured in the country and if so, to what extent and at what cost they are made available to the people?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). With the increase in broadcasting facilities, it was felt that a low-priced radio receiver should be made available for the low-income group especially those living in rural areas. After discussions with the representatives of the Industry, the existing manufacturers of radio receivers were asked to produce at least 10 per cent. of their production in low-priced sets within the existing foreign exchange allocation. To provide an incentive for every 5 per cent. additional production of cheap radio sets over 10 per cent., the manufacturers were given an additional allocation of foreign exchange of 5 per cent. over their existing allocations for import of components and raw materials, subject to a maximum production of 20 per cent. sets over and above the production of 10 per cent.

There is no additional cost of investment involved to the Industry in these arrangements. The total production of low-priced radio receivers which began in the latter half during 1960 was 2,400 sets and the production during (January—September, 1961) was of the order of 26,700 nos. and the industry plans to produce 61,000 sets. The price of low priced radio receivers is Rs. 125 exclusive of local sales tax.

Phosphorus Plant

*235. **Shri Morarka:**
Shri Kodiyan:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1099 on the 31st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since considered the question of setting up a Phosphorus plant in the public sector; and

(b) if so, the site and the total investment required for the project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The question of setting up a Phosphorus Plant in the public Sector is still under consideration.

Death of Sixteen Indians near the Shores of Ceylon

*236. **Shri Tangamani:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 160 on the 20th February, 1961 and state:

(a) whether prosecution has been launched in the case of death of 16 Indians in August 1960 near the shores of Ceylon;

(b) if so, at what stage it is now; and

(c) how many of the *bona fide* passengers in the boat escaped death?

The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shrimati Lakshmi Menon): (a) and (b). The Governor of Madras accorded sanction on 28-9-1961 under Section 188 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (Central Act V of 1898) for the prosecution of the seven accused persons for murder on the high seas. The charge-sheet was laid before the Sub-Magistrate at Tiruchendur on 30th October 1961 under Sections 302 and 34 I.P.C. Two accused are in custody, four on bail and one tout Thangavelu is still at large. The case is before the Court but no date has so far been fixed for hearing.

(c) No *bona fide* passengers as such were involved; but there were 36 illicit emigrants in the boat out of whom 20 escaped death.

Heavy Electrical Plants

*237. **Shri D. C. Sharma:**
Shri Subodh Hansda:
Shri R. C. Majhi:
Shri S. C. Samanta:
Shri Nek Ram Negi:
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of the Technical Committee set up to make recommendations for suitable location of the two heavy electrical plants to be established with Czech and Soviet assistance have been considered; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Yes; Sir.

(b) It has been decided to locate the Czech. Heavy Electrical Plant, in Ramachandrapuram near Hyderabad in Andhra Pradesh, and the High Pressure Boilers Plant near Tiruchi in Madras State and the Soviet Heavy Electricals Plant at Ranipur in the Saharanpur District of Uttar Pradesh.

Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council

*238. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1169 on the 16th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the recommendations made in the Report of the Delegation to West Asian and African countries sponsored by the Silk and Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council; and

(b) if so action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 35].

Shellac Trade

*239. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that State Trading Corporation has decided to take over the buffer stock operation in regard to shellac trade;

(b) whether this decision has been taken in consultation with the Indian Lac Exporters' Association; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir; in respect of 4 qualities of seedlac only.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Heavy Plate Vessel Works

*240. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for the location of the heavy plate vessels works and heavy structurals project to be set up with British assistance under the Third Plan;

(b) if so, where the plant is to be located; and

(c) what progress has so far been made in the implementation of the project?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; The Heavy Plate and Vessel and Heavy Structural Works will be located in Wardha area of Maharashtra.

(c) Negotiations for securing suitable technical and financial collaboration are about to be completed.

Holy Shrines in Pakistan

*241. **Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to hold a meeting of the Joint Committee pertaining to holy shrines left in Pakistan in accordance with the talks between the Rehabilitation Ministers of India and Pakistan last July; and

(b) if so, the agenda for such meeting?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes, Sir. In a meeting between the Rehabilitation Minister of India and Pakistan at Calcutta in July 1961, Pakistan agreed to hold the second meeting of the Indo-Pakistan Joint Committee on Shrines in New Delhi. Steps are being taken to convene the meeting in the near future.

(b) A tentative agenda for this meeting was drawn up during the First Meeting of the Joint Committee on Shrines at Karachi in January, 1958. The main items included in it were (i) funds for the maintenance and repairs of the Shrines, (ii) The appointment of caretakers and (iii) facilities for the visits of pilgrims.

Trade Delegations

*242. **Shri Indrajit Gupta:**
Shri P. C. Borooah:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade delegations from Cuba, United Arab Republic, Malaya, Ceylon and a number of East European countries have recently visited India;

(b) if so, whether these visits have led to any new agreements for promotion of trade and details thereof;

(c) whether any Indian trade delegations have recently visited foreign countries; and

(d) if so, which countries were visited and the results thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) to (d). During 1961, delegations from Ceylon, Malaya, Poland and U.A.R. visited India, but none from Cuba.

A trade agreement was signed with Ceylon. The Malayan delegation held discussions on the question of promoting trade generally, but no trade agreement was signed. The schedules attached to the Indo-Polish trade and payments agreement listing the commodities and products to be exchanged between the two countries were made valid for the year 1962. A protocol to the existing trade agreement with the U.A.R. was also signed. Copies of these documents have been supplied to the Parliament Library.

A trade delegation from India visited Iran and a trade agreement was signed with that country, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. A goodwill economic mission led by the Minister of Commerce also visited Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government.

International Film Festival held in New Delhi

*243. **Shri P. G. Deb:**
Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Aurobindo Ghosal:
Shri Tangamani:

Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many and which countries participated in the International Film Festival held in New Delhi;

(b) what is the total expenditure incurred by Government on the same; and

(c) whether such festivals will be conducted annually as in other countries?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The following thirty-six countries, besides India and the United Nations, participated in the Second International Film Festival of India, 1961:

(1) Argentina, (2) Australia, (3) Belgium, (4) Bulgaria, (5) Canada, (6) Ceylon, (7) China, (8) Cuba, (9) Czechoslovakia, (10) Denmark, (11) France, (12) Germany (Democratic Republic), (13) Germany (Federal Republic), (14) Ghana, (15) Greece, (16) Hong Kong, (17) Hungary, (18) Italy, (19) Japan, (20) Malaya, (21) Mexico; (22) Morocco, (23) Netherlands, (24) New Zealand, (25) Pakistan, (26) Poland, (27) Rumania, (28) Sweden, (29) Switzerland, (30) United Arab Republic, (31) U.K., (32) U.S.A., (33) U.S.S.R., (34) Vietnam (Democratic Republic), (35) Vietnam (Republic) and (36) Yugoslavia.

(b) The amount of total expenditure has still to be worked out as all the bills have not yet been received, checked and paid.

(c) The matter has not yet been considered.

Cheap Transistor Sets

*244. **Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a scheme for popularising radio-listening by introducing cheap transistor sets, under the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, what are the cost and other details of the scheme; and

(c) what action has so far been taken for implementing the scheme?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir. There is no scheme as such included in the programme for the Third Five Year Plan. The Government are, however, encouraging the production of cheap radio sets, both transistor sets as well as ordinary valve sets, in the interest of people who cannot afford to buy costly sets; and this may indirectly further popularise radio listening in the country. The licence fee for cheap sets costing upto Rs. 125 has also been fixed at Rs. 7·50nP instead of Rs. 15.00 for domestic use. The All India Radio's Medium-Wave Plan is in fact designed to popularise radio listening among low-income groups.

So far as the manufacture of low-cost transistorised sets is concerned, this subject is handled by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

(b and (c). Do not arise.

Nineteenth Indian Labour Conference

*245. **Shri Tangamani:**
Shri Kunhan:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nineteenth Indian Labour Conference considered the question of social security and delayed tactics of employers in implementation of awards;

(b) if so, the decisions in this regard; and

(c) what steps are proposed to be taken in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Planning, Labour and Employment (Shri L. N. Mishra): (a) The Conference considered the Report of the Study Group on Social Security. The question of delays on the part of employers was not an item on the agenda of the Conference and was not discussed.

(b) and (c). On the subject of social security it was decided that a detailed note in the light of suggestions made at the Conference should be circulated to the parties and brought up for consideration before the next meeting of the Indian Labour Conference or the Standing Labour Committee.

Nuclear Tests by Soviet Russia

*246. **Shri Balraj Madhok:**
Shri D. C. Sharma:
Shri Hem Barua:
Pandit D. N. Tiwari:
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:
Shri Pahadia:
Shri P. G. Deb:
Shri Ramesh Prasad Singh:

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been conducted to assess the radiation threat to India as a result of the recent nuclear tests by Soviet Russia; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of External Affairs (Shri Sadath Ali Khan): (a) Yes; the Department of Atomic Energy is conducting extensive survey of the levels of environmental radioactivity in the country. The survey includes the sampling of air, water and food materials collected from different parts of the country.

(b) There has been a considerable increase recently in the levels of environmental radioactivity. The increase, however, does not so far present a significant danger to the health of the population in the country.

Industrial Committee on Plantations

*247. **Shri P. C. Borooah:**
Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:

Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tripartite Industrial Committee on plantations met in September, this year in New Delhi;

(b) if so, what recommendations were made by the Committee in the meeting; and

(c) what decisions have been taken by Government thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The required information in respect of main items is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 36].

Industrial Estates

363. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programme to set up new Industrial estates during the Third Five Year Plan has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and number of Industrial estates to be set up (State-wise)?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The programme to set up new Industrial Estates during the Third Five Year Plan has been finalized in respect of some States and is under consideration in regard to the rest.

(b) Two statements showing (i) the allocation made in the Third Five Year Plan and (ii) the details of industrial estates (state wise) to be set up during the Third Five Year Plan are laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 37].

Match Boxes

364. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the Minister of **Commerce and**

Industry be pleased to state:

(a) the reason for match factories using sulphuric material only on one side of the match boxes;

(b) whether the factories had taken this decision on their own accord or on an advice from Government; and

(c) what is the purpose behind this decision and action by the factories?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A consignment of imported phosperous intended for one group of match units having been delayed, the group was faced with the prospect of closure of some of their units. With a view to avoiding this situation, the group resorted to coating of matches on one side only. It has, however, introduced two side friction on the boxes as soon as they received fresh stocks. Government's advice in this matter was neither sought for nor given.

Tea Exported to U.S.A.

365. **Shri M. B. Thakore:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 876 on the 28th August, 1959 and state the total export of tea to U.S.A. since 1957 so far and the foreign exchange earned?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra):

Year	*Quantity (m.lbs.)*	*Value(Rs. in crores)*
1957 .	301·72	82·36
1958 .	330·92	89·48
1959 .	282·57	75·71
1960 .	269·34	75·40
1961 (ending September)	163·31	46·22

Films Division

366. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that nobody of Films Division attends public functions of great importance in Calcutta or Jamshedpur areas for news-reel coverage; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The statement is not correct. From January to October, 1961, 76 events or stories were covered in West Bengal. Of these nearly 80 per cent relate to Calcutta. Comparatively, during the same period, the coverage for Bihar was only 23.

There are two cameramen stationed at Calcutta who serve not only the Calcutta region but also the surrounding areas.

Small Scale Industries in West Bengal

367. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to help small industries in West Bengal regarding financial assistance and supply of raw materials during 1960-61?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A statement is laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 38].

Setting up of Camera Factory

368. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a camera factory will be set up near Calcutta with German collaboration?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A proposal was put forward by a private party to put up a camera plant with German Collaboration in Shillong (Assam). The party's proposal was generally approved by Government and they were asked to make a formal application for an import licence. But the party does not seem to have pursued the matter.

Synthetic Resin Plant

369. **Shri N. M. Deb:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be

pleased to state the name of place where the Central Government will set up Synthetic Resin Plant?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): There is no such proposal under consideration at present.

Export of Sewing Machines

370. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of sewing machines exported during the third quarter of the year 1961; and

(b) the names of countries where exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Trade Statistics upto August, 1961 only have been published so far. During the months of July and August, 1961, 6148 sewing machines valued at Rs. 6·65 lakhs were exported mainly to Cambodia, S. Vietnam, Ceylon, Congo, Iran, Pakistan and U.S.A.

Export of Telephone Apparatus

371. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the value of telephone apparatus exported to foreign countries during the year 1961 so far; and

(b) the names of countries where exported?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). Telephone apparatus worth about Rs. 3,000 were exported mainly to Aden during the period January—July 1961.

Companies in Marathwada Region of Maharashtra

372. Shri Pangarkar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Registered Companies under liquidation which have not abided by Sections 508 and 551 of the Companies Act, 1956 in the Marathwada region of Maharashtra during the period from 1st July, 1958 to 31st October, 1961;

(b) whether any application has been received by Government against any liquidator under Sections 508 and 551 of the Companies Act;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Registrar does not take any action if any application is received by him against any Liquidator or Company;

(d) whether any report under Section 545 was made by any shareholder against any liquidations; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The liquidator of M/s Janata Motor Service Corporation Private Limited had not complied with the requirements of section 551 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the period from 1st July, 1958 to 31st October, 1961.

(b) A complaint was, received to the effect that the provisions of sections 508 and 551 of the Companies Act, 1956 had not been complied with by the liquidator of the aforesaid company.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). A request for taking action against the liquidator of the aforesaid company under section 545 of the Companies Act, 1956 was made by a share-holder. The said shareholder was advised to make an application to the Court either under section 542(1) or under section 545(5) of the Companies Act, 1956.

Construction of Government Offices in Faridabad

373. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct Government offices in Faridabad; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Yes.

(b) Buildings to provide about one lakh square feet of accommodation for Central Government offices are proposed to be constructed at Faridabad. Accommodation for some semi-Government offices will also be separately provided. Residential accommodation upto the actual requirements will also be constructed. Plans and estimates for the projects are being prepared.

Open-Air Cinemas

374. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) how many open-air cinemas are licenced in the Union Territories in India; and

(b) what special restrictions, if any, have been imposed in this connection?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House shortly.

Manufacture of Scooters in India

375. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) how many factories, and at what places in India, have been permitted by Government to manufacture scooters;

(b) when they would be starting production; and

(c) what is their capacity of production?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). The information desired by the Hon'ble Member is given in the statement laid on the Table. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 39].

Wired Broadcasting

376. **Shri Chuni Lal:** Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facility of wired broadcasting is being extended to hospitals, infirmaries, public parks and homes of the poor in places other than Delhi and New Delhi also; and

(b) if so, on what conditions?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Nehru-Noon Agreement

377. **Shri D. C. Sharma:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 35 on the 7th August, 1961 and state:

(a) what further steps have been taken to implement the decisions of Nehru-Noon agreement with regard to the transfer of territories between India and Pakistan; and

(b) the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Further steps with regard to the transfer of territories between India and Pakistan can be taken only after the work of border demarcation has been completed. No significant progress has been made in this work since the Unstarred Question No. 35 was answered in the Lok Sabha on the 7th August, 1961, as field work remained suspended during the rainy season. The work has been resumed this month.

Commonwealth Press Union

378. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commonwealth Press Union held its session in New Delhi in November; and

(b) if so, the total amount spent by Government on this conference?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) The second part of the Quinquennial Conference of the Commonwealth Press Union was held in New Delhi on November 2, and 3, 1961.

(b) Government did not incur any expediture on the Conference itself. However, at the request of the Indian Section of the Commonwealth Press Union, arrangements were made for a conducted tour of the delegates, at Government expense, to some of the important development projects and cultural centres in the country. The amount spent in connection with this tour and a reception to the delegates will be known after the bills etc., have been paid for.

Slum Clearance

379. Shri Tangamani:
Shri S. M. Banerjee:
Shri D. C. Sharma:

Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) what further progress has been made to implement the Sen Committee report on slum clearance; and

(b) the amount so far paid by the Centre to Kanpur, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Ahmedabad?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) A note stating the progress made in the implementation of the recommendations of the Asoke Sen Committee on Slum Clearance was placed on the table of the Lok Sabha in answer to Unstarred Question No. 1689 dated the 18th December, 1959. Since then, in pursuance of recommendation 6 (iii) of the Report, the Small Scale Industries Service Institutes in various States have carried out an occupational survey of selected slum areas and have suggested the setting up of a number of small and cottage industries not involving large capital investment which can be carried out by the erstwhile slum dwellers in their new dwellings. This suggestion was commended for adoption to the State Governments in June, 1961.

(b) A sum of Rs. 826.29 lakhs was released to the Governments of Gujarat, Madras, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and the Union Administration of Delhi as Central assistance under the Slum Clearance Scheme, on the basis of the expenditure reported by them during the 2nd Plan period in the six major cities and other cities in which Slum Clearance/Improvement projects were sanctioned. City-wise distribution of the amounts released to the States, is made by the respective State Governments themselves having regard to the projects sanctioned and the expenditure incurred against individual projects.

Manganese Ore Mining Industry

380. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:
Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have examined the cost structure in the manganese ore mining industry; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Houses for Workers at Kulti

381. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any further progress has been made in getting land with

adequate water facilities for building industrial housing for workers at Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., Kulti;

(b) whether it is a fact that in 1957 a suitable plot of land in Mouza Sripur P. S. Kulti and two other sites were approved of both by Executive Engineer Housing Construction Division No. 1 and Chief Engineer, Housing Directorate Government of West Bengal;

(c) why Government have failed to move in the matter for such a long time;

(d) whether Government propose to build quarters for the workers of Kulti in this Plan since bulk of quarters for ISCO workers are in Burnpur; and

(e) when the work will start?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) to (e). The Government of West Bengal have stated (i) that for want of a suitable site at Kulti, with facilities for water-supply, they had not yet formulated a project for the construction of houses under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme and (ii) that the question of building houses could be taken up only, after such facilities become available. The State Government have also advised that the sites previously selected had to be abandoned for want of these facilities.

Naga Hostiles

382. **Shri Hem Barua:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some Naga hostiles surrendered on the 8th September, 1961 in Kohima to Mr. Josokia, member of the Executive Council;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some other Nagas were arrested who were armed with sten-guns and several rounds of ammunition;

(c) whether Government have investigated the origin of the sten-guns and the ammunition found in their possession; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes:

Three hostiles from Akzema village in Kohima District surrendered to him.

(b) On the night of 4th/5th September, 1961, a house in Chota Basti village of Kohima District was searched by the Security Forces. Three hostiles were arrested and one stengun and 12 rounds of 9 m.m. ammunition were recovered.

(c) and (d). The markings on the stengun and ammunition are not legible. They are probably from old War dumps.

Separate Ministry for Export Promotion

383. **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shri Hem Barua:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Andhra Chamber of Commerce have recently submitted a Memorandum regarding constitution of a separate Ministry for Export Promotion;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) Government of India's reaction thereto?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). A memorandum addressed to the Import and Export Committee containing the suggestion that "The Chamber feels that there should be a separate Ministry of Export Promotion" has been received by that Committee.

(c) Government of India will consider the question only after the Committee has given its recommendations.

Loans to Refugees from East Pakistan

384. { **Shrimati Ila Palchoudhuri:**
Shrimati Maimoona Sultan:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of West Bengal recently proposed to the Government of India that the loans given to refugees from East Pakistan should be written off;

(b) if so, the details of proposal; and

(c) the reaction of the Government of India thereto?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of West Bengal have been asked to work out detailed proposals along with financial implications so that the Government of India might examine them.

(c) No decision can be taken until the detailed proposals have been received, examined and financial implications known. It may be stated that any decision taken will not only apply to West Bengal but to the Eastern Region as a whole.

चीनी नक्शे

३८५. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** ७ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ४४ के संबंध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि विभिन्न विदेशी सरकारों द्वारा चीनी नक्शों के आधार पर भारतीय क्षेत्र को चीन का अंग दिखाने की जो गलतियां की गई हैं उन्हें ठीक कराने में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : ७ अगस्त, १९६१ के उत्तर में जो स्थिति बताई गई थी, वही अब भी बनी हुई है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिये सलाहकार समिति

३८६. **श्री भक्त दर्शन** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री १६ अगस्त, १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११७२ के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने अपने पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए जो परामर्श-दात्री समिति नियुक्त की थी उस के काम के बारे में राज्य सरकार से रिपोर्ट मिल गई है ,

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उसकी एक प्रति सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी; और

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्यक्रम में और तेजी लाने के उद्देश्य से कौनसे विशेष क़दम उठाये जा रहे हैं ?

योजना उपमंत्री (श्री ज्या० नं० मिश्र) : (क) और (ख). ऐसी कोई रिपोर्ट नहीं प्राप्त हुई है । समिति के कार्य की प्रगति के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार से जो सूचना प्राप्त हुई थी वह तारीख २१ सितम्बर १९६१ के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के अन्तर्गत संसदीय कार्य विभाग को भेजी जा चुकी है ।

(ग) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के विकास कार्य के कार्यान्वयन में तेजी लाने के लिए जो क़दम उठाये गए हैं उनकी सूचना १६ अगस्त १९६१ के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या ११७७ के भाग (ग) के उत्तर में भी दी जा चुकी है ।

Wrist Watches manufactured in India

387. { **Shri S. M. Banerjee:**
Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether wrist watches manufactured in India are costlier than the imported ones;

(b) the number of wrist watches produced both for gents and ladies during 1961 up to 1st November, 1961;

(c) the number sold so far and the number given as gifts; and

(d) the steps taken to increase production to meet the requirements of the country?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) It is not possible to make a comparison of the prices between different types of watches. Import of watches is extremely restricted and only a small amount is being allowed to be imported.

(b) 5,490 watches consisting of 1120 Ladies' watches and 4370 Gents' watches have been assembled in the Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., upto 1st November, 1961.

(c) 3,397 watches have so far been sold and 85 watches have been given as gifts.

(d) Four schemes in large scale sector, including that of Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., for a total annual capacity of 12,70,000 Nos. have so far been approved. In addition six schemes in small scale sector have also been approved.

Displaced Persons from West Pakistan in Gurgaon

388. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that displaced persons from West Pakistan settled in Model Town (Gurgaon) have been served with notices to quit the houses occupied by them?

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the alternative arrangements made for them;

(d) whether it is also a fact that Muslim owners will be settled there who have come there;

(e) whether it is also a fact that they do not wish to settle there; and

(f) if so, Government's reaction thereon?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) to (f). The information is being collected from the Punjab Government and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in due course.

Setting up of a Central Housing Corporation

389. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 1109 on the 31st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal to set up a Central Housing Corporation to provide financial assistance to the State Governments in their housing schemes; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Setting up of a Housing Board for Punjab

390. Shri Ram Krishan Gupta: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1170 on the 16th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have considered the proposal for setting up a Housing Board with the Punjab Government; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) and (b). The matter continues to be under the consideration of the State Government.

Sheet Glass Plant at Hyderabad

391. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of Commerce and Industry be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 547 on the 16th August, 1961 and state the result of negotiations held by the Andhra Government with some foreign and Indian Experts for setting up a Sheet Glass Plant at Hyderabad?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): As a result of discussions held between the Indian and Hungarian experts on the proposal of the Andhra Government for the setting up of an integrated glass factory at Hyderabad, the Andhra Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Hyderabad, which is a Government Corporation, has submitted an application for the grant of a licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for the establishment of a new undertaking at Hyderabad for the manufacture of 12,500 tons of sheet and plate glass per annum, 12,000 tons of glass holloware per annum, 1,800 tons of glass shells and tubes per annum and 1,500 tons of crystal glass per annum. The proposal involving installation of capital equipment worth Rs. 134 lakhs, out of which about Rs. 80 lakhs would be the value of imported equipment is at present under consideration of the Central Government. The details of the project are awaited from the Hungarian Organisations.

Fertilizer Programme

392. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 600 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether Government have since received the Report of Dr. Raymond Ewell, a U.S. expert on agriculture regarding fertilizer programme of India;

(b) if so, the suggestions made therein; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Night Shelter at Ahmedabad

393. **Shri Ram Krishan Gupta:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1171 on the 16th August, 1961 and state at what stage is the proposal for construction of two-storeyed building providing night-shelter for people at Ahmedabad?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda). The Government of Gujarat, who are to implement the proposed project, state that the matter is still under their consideration.

Civic Services in D.Ps.' Colonies in Delhi

394. **Shri Balraj Madhok:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain refugee colonies and parts thereof like Rajendra Nagar Double Storey have not been transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation so far and that the Corporation has not been providing any municipal services to them; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to transfer such colonies to the Delhi Municipal Corporation?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). In Rajendra Nagar Double Storey, Kalkaji and Jhil Kuranja (Gandhi Nagar), he work of laying of certain services by the Central Public Works Department is in progress and is likely to be completed by March, 1962. Thereafter the colonies would be transferred to the Delhi Municipal Corporation It may be pointed out that the number of markets and colonies which have been set up by this Ministry in Delhi is very large and cost many crores of rupees. The development works in

most of them have already been completed.

Cadre of Skilled Workers and Technicians in Kashmir

395. Shri Balraj Madhok: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jammu and Kashmir State Government have sought the cooperation of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry to build up a cadre of skilled workers and technicians in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Jammu and Kashmir Government propose to establish a number of new large medium and small scale industries in the State during the Third Plan period. The State Government sought the advice of the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry regarding the types of personnel whom they might recruit for the industries and the institutions where their workers and other staff may be afforded practical training.

Censorship of Indian Telegrams in East Pakistan

396. Shri B. C. Mullick: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 334 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have lodged any protest with the Government of Pakistan regarding imposition of censorship restrictions on press telegrams to India; and

(b) if so, with what results?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Convention of Bank Employees

397. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a convention of bank employees held in New Delhi on the 9th September, 1961 demanded increased dearness allowance and house rent; and

(b) if so, what is Government's decision in the matter?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Government have no information.

(b) Does not arise.

Indian Tea in U.K.

398. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any decline in the exports of Indian tea to U.K. during the past three months; and

(b) if so, what efforts have been made to attract more buyers for Indian Tea?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Export figures are available only upto September 1961. 85·2 million lbs. of Indian tea was exported to the UK during July-September 1961 as compared to 79·8 million lbs. during the corresponding period of 1960, showing an increase of 5·4 million lbs.

(b) Does not arise.

Nangal Fertilizer Factory

399. Shri D. C. Sharma;
Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi;
Sardar Iqbal Singh;
Shri Daljit Singh:

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in completing the construction of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory; and

(b) if so, what is the present daily rate of production?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Exept for the Heavy Water Plant and the third stream in the Ammonia Plant, construction of the Nangal Fertilizer Factory has been completed. The erection of the Heavy Water

Plant is expected to be completed by the end of this year and the third stream in the Ammonia Plant by May next year.

(b) 550 to 600 metric tons of fertilizer per day.

Repatriation of Indians from Ceylon

400. { **Shri D. C. Sharma:** / **Shri Tangamani:**

Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ceylonese Government have repatriated a large number of Indians in the year 1961 so far; and

(b) if so, how many?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). Upto the end of August this year a total of 4508 Indians left Ceylon—2823 voluntarily and 1685 on quit notices issued by the Ceylon Government. Later figures are not yet available.

Tea Plantation

401. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the acreage of land under tea plantation at the end of each of the years following 1956 onwards;

(b) how much of waste-land had been brought under Tea cultivation in each of these years and how much was released by tea plantations either on account of acquisition or otherwise;

(c) what is the ceiling on tea plantation lands in each of the States;

(d) whether the Tea Plantations have represented to the Government of India to intervene and get the ceilings removed; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The following table shows the area under tea as at 31st March of each year:

State	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-90
			(In Hectares)	
Assam	158,177·44	159,253·72	159,119·13	160,390·41*
West Bengal	81,312·50	81,636·18	81,949·34	82,289·79
Bihar	724·72	724·72	724·72	724·72
Tripura	4,959·96	5,038·88	5,161·24	5,215·79
Uttar Pradesh	2,388·69	2,385·95	2,368·91	2,369.72
Panjab Kangra	3,887·80	3,887·80	3,763·16	3,763·16
Himachal Predash Mandi	423·21	423·21	420·01	420·01
Madras	30,338·61	30,941·68	31,811·89	32,484·25
Mysore	1,853·16	1,807.96	1,801·15	1,802·53
Kerala	39,218·65	39,256·36	39,374·63	39,693·40
TOTAL	323,284·74	325,356·46	326,494·18	329,153·78

*Provisional

(b) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Raid by Pakistanis on a Village in Rajasthan

402. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of armed Pakistani raiders entered the border village of Dandera in Ganganagar district on 9th September, 1961 and robbed some women of their ornaments; and

(b) if so, what action had been taken by the Indian authorities in the matter?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes, Sir. On September 2, (and not on September 9) 1961, some raiders from Pakistan drove away six camels and also looted about 4 tolas of gold and 230 tolas of silver, from the inhabitants of the village.

(b) The question of the restoration of the looted property was discussed at the 6th Conference of the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Rajasthan and the Deputy Director General, West Pakistan Rangers, held at Bikaner on 14-15th October, 1961. The Deputy Director General, West Pakistan Rangers reported that they had recovered all the stolen camels and some other property and that these would be restored soon.

Tea Export to U.K.

403. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a bulk consignment of tea from Ceylon was exported to London by air in July-August this year as an experiment;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken note of the results of this experiment; and

(c) whether in view of these results the Government of India also propose to adopt similar transport for Indian Tea meant for export?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) A consignment of 300 lbs. of Ceylon tea is understood to have been despatched by air from Ceylon to London in July 1961 as an experiment with a view to finding out how quickly supplies could be obtained from Ceylon in an emergency and at what cost.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The experiment of sending tea by air instead of by the sea route has proved costly and cannot in the present conditions be adopted as a nomal means of transporting tea to United Kingdom.

Central Advisory Council of Industries

404. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) what decisions have been taken at the meeting of the Central Advisory Council of Industries held in October this year; and

(b) what action has been taken thereon?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). The Central Advisory Council of Industries at its meeting held in New Delhi on the 28th October, 1961 reviewed the economic situation with reference to industrial development, export promotion, working of public sector undertakings in production, supply position of power and transport for the movement of coal for industries. The observations made by the members of the Council have been noted by Government for appropriate action.

Industrial Projects in Assam

405. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state what are the major industrial projects proposed to be located in Assam or say the North Eastern part of the country for the industrial development of the area under the Third Five Year Plan?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah):

I. *Central Sector Projects:*

(i) Naharkatiya Fertiliser Factory.

(ii) Nunmati Oil Refinery.

II. *State Schemes:*

(a) *Spill-over Schemes*

Cement Factory.
Cotton Spinning Mill.
Spun Silk Mill.
Natural gas distribution in Assam.

(b) *New Projects*

Ceramic Plant.

Gas fractionation & distribution scheme.

Tibetan Refugees

406. Shri Birendra Bahadur Singhji: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 287 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the Government of India have since explored the possibility of settling 2000 Tibetan refugees in Sarguja district of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) what are Government's findings in this regard;

(c) whether the scheme for the settlement of 1000 Tibetan refugees in Shahdol district of Madhya Pradesh has also since been formulated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The team of Government of India officers will be visiting Sarguja District in the first week of December for examining the land offered by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

(c) and (d). Yes. The Madhya Pradesh Government have finalised their proposals for the resettlement of 1000 Tibetan refugees in Shahdol District and have submitted a detailed scheme which is under technical scrutiny. The scheme provides for allotment of cultivable land to 200 families. Provision is also made for the construction of Housing colonies, school, Prayer Hall, Dispensary, Co-operative Centre, minor Irrigation and water supply works etc. The land for cultivation is likely to be allotted on lease as for landless persons. Provision will also be made for link road connecting the colony with the Amarkantak Road.

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा

४०७. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री :** क्या **सूचना तथा प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई वेतन दरों के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में सम्मिलित चतुर्थ ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों की अधिकतम वेतन-सीमा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या यह वेतन-सीमा सटैनोग्राफ़रों के वेतन-क्रम की अधिकतम सीमा से कम है ; और

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सूचना के चतुर्थ ग्रेड में सम्मिलित अधिकांश पत्रकार भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रकार हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर) : (क) ४८५·०० रुपये ।

(ख) उपयुक्त वेतन-सीमा केन्द्रीय सचिवालय स्टैनोग्राफ़र सेवा के वेतन-क्रम की अधिकतम सीमा से कम है, परन्तु अवीनस्थ कार्यालयों के स्टैनोग्राफ़रों के वेतन-क्रम की अधिकतम सीमा से अधिक है ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के चतुर्थ ग्रेड के अधिकांश पत्रकार भारतीय भाषाओं में कार्य करते हैं ।

केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा

४०८. **श्री प्रकाशवीर शास्त्री : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा में कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं;

(ख) इस सेवा के पहले, दूसरे, तीसरे और चौथे ग्रेड के वेतनक्रमों की अधिकतम और न्यूनतम सीमा क्या है ;

(ग) उपरोक्त सेवा के चारों ग्रेडों में अंग्रेजी और अन्य भारतीय भाषाओं के कितने कितने पत्रकार किस-किस ग्रेड में नियुक्त किये गये हैं तथा भाषावार उन की संख्या क्या है; और

(घ) इस सेवा में नियुक्त अंग्रेजी के पत्रकारों पर और भारतीय भाषाओं के पत्रकारों पर मंत्रालय को पृथक पृथक कितना वेतन और भत्ते के रूप में खर्च करना पड़ता है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (डा० केसकर): (क) ३८६ (इस में अन्य विभागों, सरकारों इत्यादि में जो २६ प्रतिनियुक्ति पर हैं; वे भी शामिल हैं) ।

(ख)

	वेतन क्रम का आरम्भ	वेतन-क्रम की अधिकतम सीमा
	रुपये	रुपये
ग्रेड १	७००	१,२५०
ग्रेड २	४००	६५०
ग्रेड ३	३५०	८००
ग्रेड ४	२७०	४८५

(ग) केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा १-३-१६६० से आरम्भ की गई थी, जब कि संघ लोक सेवा आयोग की सिफारिशों पर विभागीय अफसरों की नियुक्तियां की गई थीं । ये नियुक्तियां अंग्रेजी या भारतीय भाषाओं के आधार पर नहीं की गई थीं । इसलि ये सेवा के आरम्भ में अंग्रेजी और भातीय भाषाओं में कार्य करने के लिये नियुक्त पत्रकारों की अलग अलग संख्या देना संभव नहीं है । फिर भी एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४०] जिस में केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के ग्रेड १, २, ३ और ४ के पत्रकारों की जो अंग्रेजी और भारतीय भाषाओं की यूनिटों में कार्य करते हैं, संख्या दी हुई है । जहां तक ग्रेड १ और ४ की मेनटेनेन्स वैकेन्सियों में सीधी भरती का सम्बन्ध है, केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के नियमों के अन्तर्गत एक भारतीय भाषा में लिखित परीक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया गया है । ग्रेड २ में नई भरती केन्द्रीय सवाओं की श्रेणी १ के लिये संघ लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली गई संयुक्त प्रतियोगी परीक्षा के आधार पर की जाती है ।

(घ) १६६१-६२ में केन्द्रीय सूचना सेवा के ग्रेड १, २, ३ और ४ में अंग्रेजी में और भारतीय भाषाओं में कार्य कर रहे अफसरों के वेतन और भत्ते के खर्च का अनुमान क्रमश: १६·०३ लाख रुपये और १२·६४ लाख रुपये है ।

Paper Industry in Punjab

409. Shri Ajit Singh Sarhadi: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any specific steps have been taken to develop paper industry in Punjab; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 41.]

Herobhanga Scheme II

410. Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to take up Herobhanga Scheme II for rehabilitation purposes; and

(b) if so, how many families can be given land there?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) and (b). The Herobhanga Scheme No. II

forwarded by the Government of West Bengal envisaged settlement of 900 agriculturist families. All the agriculturist families in the camps have already been notified to move to Dandakaranya for settlement there. There is, therefore, no longer any need to take up Herobhanga Scheme No. II. Further, it is a long-term development scheme which would require three years for full implementation.

Textile Mills

411. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that licences for 200 lakhs new spindles for textile mills are to be given during the Third Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government have examined that the production of these spindles will be consumed by the country; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange required?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No, Sir. During the Third Plan licences for new spindles capacity are proposed to be issued only to the extent of 30 lakhs of spindles in the first instance.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Most of the machinery required for installation of spindles will be available from indigenous production. The foreign exchange requirements of the balance of machinery to be imported are being worked out.

कटंगा में राष्ट्र संघ की सेना के विरुद्ध जेट विमानों का प्रयोग

४१२. **श्री विभूति मिश्र :** क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कटंगा की सेना ने संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सेना के विरुद्ध जेट विमानों का इस्तमाल किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या ये विमान कटंगा सरकार के थे;

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो क्या ये संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के थे;

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या भारत सरकार ने यह मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में उठाया है; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो इस के क्या कारण है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जी हां । यह सच है कि १३ सितम्बर, १९६१ को जो लड़ाई शुरू हुई थी, उस में एक फ्रांस में बने फोंगा मैजिस्टर जैट लड़ाकू-प्रशिक्षक हवाई जहाज ने ऐलिजाबेथविल, कामीना और जादोतविल की संयुक्त राष्ट्र चौकियों पर नियमित रूप से बम बरसाये ।

(ख) यह हवाई जहाज कटंगा सरकार की सवा में था । हमें यह मालूम नहीं है कि कानूनी तौर पर इस का मालिक कौन था ।

(ग) ऊपर लिखी बातों को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(घ) जी हां । इस मामले को संयुक्त राष्ट्र सचिवालय के साथ उठाया गया है ।

(ङ) ऊपर लिखी बातों को देखते हुए यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर

४१३. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी :**
श्री स० चं० सामन्त :

क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हिन्दुस्तान मशीन टूल्स लिमिटेड, बंगलौर के कारखाने को बढ़ाने के लिये वर्ष १९६१ में अब तक मशीनें खरीदने पर

कितना व्यय किया गया और उस राशि से कितनी मशीनें मंगायी गयीं; और

(ख) इन मशीनों को लगाने से कितने प्रतिशत उत्पादन बढ़ा ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री मनुभाई शाह) : (क) १ अप्रैल, १९६१ से ३० सितम्बर, १९६१ तक की अवधि में ८·३८ लाख रुपये के मूल्य की १७ मशीनें खरीदी गईं ।

(ख) इन मशीनों को लगाये जाने से उत्पादन में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है, इस का ठीक ठीक पता लगाना संभव नहीं है ।

Industrial Development of Rajasthan

414. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the factories to be built in Rajasthan during the Third Five Year Plan in public sector?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): A Precision Instruments Project for the manufacture of electronic and electromagnetic instruments, Khetri-Daribo Copper Project aimed at an annual production of 11,500 tons of electrolytic copper, Rajasthan Mining Corporation project for the exploitation of Palana Lignite and Dungarpur flourspar are included in the Third Plan for establishment in Rajasthan.

Fertilizer Factory in Rajasthan

415. Shri Rameshwar Tantia: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the progress made regarding the setting up of a fertilizer factory in Rajasthan?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): The licensee has taken steps to form and register a public limited Company for undertaking the project. The State Government have reserved 800 acres of land for the project. A technical team is conducting a site and soil survey. Negotiations between the Indian party and the foreign collaborators are now in an advanced stage.

Industrial Exhibition at Delhi

416. Shri Hem Raj: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the number and names of the countries which were approached for taking part in the Second Indian Industries Fair in November, 1961 and number and names of those who have agreed to participate in it?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): 83 countries were approached by the Federation of India Chambers of Commerce and Industry for taking part in the Second Indian Industries Fair in November, 1961. Out of these 19 countries have agreed to participate. Statements I and II giving their names are laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure Nos. 42 and 43 respectively.]

Production of Tea

417. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea production in South India during the first half of this year fell in comparison with the production in the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) what were the main reasons for this decline in tea production?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Tea production in South India during the period January-June, 1961 amounted to 86.4 million lbs. as compared with 90.6 million lbs. of the corresponding period of last year.

(c) This decline is mainly due to weather conditions.

Tea Market of Amritsar

418. Shri P. C. Borooah: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's biggest tea-market in the North namely Amritsar,

was facing a serious crisis on account of the closure of trade route to Afghanistan through Pakistan following the severance of diplomatic ties between those two countries in September, 1961;

(b) if so, what were the main difficulties faced by the traders there; and

(c) what action, if any, has since been taken to ease the situation?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The difficulty was mainly due to the lack of alternative arrangement for the transport of green tea from Amritsar to the Afghanistan market. The Indian Airlines Corporation and the Air India International are doing their best by providing chartered planes for air-lifting the tea to Afghanistan.

In addition, the Ariana Airways of the Afghan Government have arranged for additional flights between Amritsar and Kabul.

कटंगा में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सैनिक कार्यवाहियां

४१९. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कटंगा में जो आक्रमण संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की सेनाओं पर कटंगा की सेना द्वारा किया गया था उस में कटंगा के अलावा विदेशी सेनाओं का भी हाथ था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन देशों के नाम क्या थे, और उन्होंने किस रूप में कटंगा की सेनाओं का साथ दिया;

(ग) इस बारे में संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है; और

(घ) क्या भारत सरकार ने इस बारे में कोई पत्र संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ को भेजा है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) और (ख). हमारे पास यह सिद्ध करने के लिये कोई भी सूचना नहीं है कि कटंगा में जो सैनिक कार्यवाई हाल में हुई थी, उसके दौरान में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सेना पर कटंगाई दस्तों के हमलों में विदेशी दस्तों ने सहायता पहुंचाई थी। बहरहाल, यह सर्वविदित है कि कटंगा के दस्तों की अफ़सरी विदेशी किराये के टट्टुओं के हाथ में है और विदेशी अफसर ही उन्हें सलाह-मशविरा भी देते हैं। संयुक्त राष्ट्र की रिपोर्टों के अनुसार ये लोग बेल्जियम, फ्रांस, ब्रिटेन, पोलैण्ड, हंगरी, दक्षिण अफ्रीका, रोडेशिया आदि के मूल राष्ट्रक अथवा राष्ट्रिक हैं।

(ग) और (घ). इस वर्ष २१ फरवरी को सुरक्षा परिषद् ने जो प्रस्ताव पास किया उसका उद्देश्य यह था कि कटंगा की सेना में से ये विदेशी तत्व निकाल बाहर किये जाएं। इन दिनों सुरक्षा परिषद् में इस पर बहस चल रही है कि पिछली कार्रवाई के सन्दर्भ में उक्त प्रस्ताव को और प्रभावकारी बनाने के लिये कौन से साधन और तरीके अपनाए जाएं।

भारत-भूटान सड़क

४२०. **श्री म० ला० द्विवेदी** : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत-भूटान सड़क के निर्माण पर अब तक कितना खर्च हुआ है; और

(ख) क्या भूटान सरकार ने भी इस निर्माण कार्य में कुछ अंशदान किया है ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू) : (क) जुलाई, १९६१ के अन्त तक १२५ लाख रुपए।

(ख) जी हां। भूटान सरकार ने १०,००० मजदूर देने की व्यवस्था की है।

Cement Industry

421. Shri Khimji: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the gross profit earned by the cement industry as a whole during each of the years 1957, 1958, 1959 and 1960;

(b) the revenue earned by Government in each of these years from excise duty on cement; and

(c) the total profit earned by the State Trading Corporation by the sale of cement in each of these years?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) Not available. The reports incorporating the balance sheets of the cement producers published by the respective units indicate the gross profit earned by them during the particular period to which the report relates.

(b)

Year	*Revenue realised* (Rs. '000)
1957-58	Rs. 11,19,42
1958-59	Rs. 14,23,48
1959-60	Rs. 16,99,38
1960-61	Rs. 18,05,49

(c) the State Trading Corporation does not earn any profit on sale of cement. The Corporation earns only service charges at ½ per cent on the gross turnover, 50 per cent of which is being utilised for meeting losses on exports of cement to the extent necessary.

Demonstration by Shop Employees in Delhi

422. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that shop employees of old Delhi held a demonstration on the 29th September, outside the residence of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi;

(b) if so, their demands;

(c) whether Government have considered their demands; and

(d) the decision taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) Yes, some persons had come to the residence of the Chief Commissioner.

(b) 1. Early enforcement of revised opening and closing hours of shops;

2. Extension of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act to the whole of the Union Territory of Delhi;

3. Setting up of Tripartite Wage Committee;

4. Lifting of section 144 from Chandni Chowk, and Cannaught Place and removal of restrictions on the use of Loud-speaker;

5. Amendments in the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act.

(c) Yes.

(d) With regard to items 1 and 2 the decision which was taken previously has already been announced. It is not contemplated to appoint a Wage Committee as referred to in item 3. Suggestion made in item 4 cannot be accepted because continuance of the order is in the interest of public safety and convenience. With regard to item 5, needful will be done to amend the Act whenever it will be considered necessary.

Import of Newspapers and Magazines

423. Shri Bibuti Mishra: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the average amount of money spent on the import of foreign newspapers and magazines; and

(b) the number of magazines with the names of the countries from where they are imported?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) The annual average amount spent during the last three years ending March 1961 has been of the order of Rs. 16·7 lakhs.

(b) The quantity figures are recorded in weight and not in numbers. The annual average quantity imported during the last three years ending March 1961 has been to the tune of 362 tonnes. The imports have been mainly from U.K., West Germany, U.S.A., Japan, Hongkong, Iran and Pakistan.

Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi

424. **Shri Muhammed Elias:**
Sardar Iqbal Singh:

Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some plots in Kalkaji Colony, New Delhi were auctioned in 1954-55 to displaced persons against verified claims;

(b) if so, number of plots auctioned;

(c) whether development work was taken up after that; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri Mehr Chand Khanna): (a) Yes.

(b) 144.

(c) and (d). Unfortunately there has been some delay. The work is now in hand and every effort will be made to complete it expeditiously.

Indian Social Workers taken by Chinese to Tibet

425. **Shri Vidya Charan Shukla:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some social workers are being taken from border areas of Uttar Predesh by the Chinese to Tibet as a part of their propaganda drive in favour of Chinese regime in Tibet; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken to prevent this?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Government have received no report of a case of this nature.

(b) Does not arise.

Tea Export from Cochin

426. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether tea exports from Cochin were lower during the period April—July, 1961 than those made in the corresponding period last year;

(b) if so, what were the reasons for the decline in the exports; and

(c) what action has since been taken to improve the tea export position from Cochin?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). The slight decline of about 0·6 million lbs. in exports during the period was due to the shortfall in production in South India to the extent of 8 million lbs. upto July, 1961.

(c) As the shortfall was due to unfavourable climatic conditions, no remedial action is possible.

Foreign Firms and Companies

427. **Shri Anirudh Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to lay on the Table a statement showing:

(a) the number of foreign firms and companies doing business in the country as on the 31st December, 1960 with their line of business and the countries of origin;

(b) the percentage of Indian employees in the salary groups of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1000, Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1500, Rs. 1500 to Rs. 2000 and Rs. 2000 and above per month; and

(c) the percentage of new appointment of Indians between the above salary groups during the last five years ending 31st December, 1960?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 44].

Tea Essay Contest

428. **Shri P. C. Borooah:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tea Board conducted a Children's Tea Essay contest for the school children of Coonoor and Ootacamund;

(b) if so, what were the main features relating to tea brought forth by the children in the contest; and

(c) how many prizes were awarded and of what total value?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The Tea Board felt that they could take advantage of the interest in tea generated by the annual exhibition held by the United Planters' Association of Southern India by running a Special Essay contest amongst the students who were reading in the School Final Class in Coonoor and Ootacamund and thereby obtain students' first-hand impressions of tea cultivation and the atmosphere in which tea was grown.

(b) The essay contained the following broad features:—

(i) Life in the tea estate;

(ii) cultivation and manufacture of tea; and

(iii) position of tea as the main foreign exchange earner for the country.

(c) First Prize of Rs. 500 to one student, Second Prize of Rs. 150 each to two students and Third Prize of Rs. 100 each to two students were awarded. In addition, the Board paid Rs. 100 each to the four schools whose students won the prizes for the purchase of books for their libraries. A total sum of Rs. 1400 was spent by the Board on the award of prizes.

M/S India Stone Lime Company

429. Shri Ram Garib: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that M/s India Stone Lime Company, Subzi Mandi Delhi, are holding some iron ore mines in India;

(b) how many labourers they have engaged in their mines and in the head office separately;

(c) whether it is a fact that they do not pay the wages to the labourers and have deprived them of their legitimate rights; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take in this regard?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). According to the information available the Co. was working intermittently one iron ore mine known as Antri Biharipur Iron Ore Mine, P.O. Antri, Punjab, which has been closed since April, 1961. About 30 workmen were employed in the mine. The Co. is also running a small shop in Delhi with two employees.

(c) and (d). A sum of Rs. 5,000 approximately is reported to be due to the mine workers and the Co. has promised to arrange payment shortly.

Violation of Delhi Shops and Establishments Act

430. Shri P. G. Deb: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to close shop establishments in Delhi early; and

(b) how many shopkeepers have been fined for the violation of the Delhi Shops and Establishments Act in Indra Market, Subzi Mandi?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) The closing hours fixed from the 25th October, 1961 for shops and commercial establishments are 7 P.M. *and* 6 P.M. respectively. The closing hours for both shops and commercial establishments before the 25th October, 1961 were 9 P.M. for winter and 10 P.M. for summer.

(b) Two during the period from 1-1-1961 to 25-10-1961.

Diplomatic Relations with South and North Viet-Nam

431. Shri P. N. Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India granted or requested exequatur in respect of consular relations with South Viet-Nam and the North Viet-Nam; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the Exequatur Form will be laid on the Table?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) No, Sir. This was not considered necessary.

(b) Does not arise.

Parks and Gardens in New Delhi

432. Shri A. K. Gopalan: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state:

(a) whether parks and gardens in New Delhi have been handed over to New Delhi Municipal Committee;

(b) if so, from which date;

(c) whether Government have received any communication from the New Delhi Municipal Committee complaining that the Horticulture Division of C. P. W. D. undermined the beauty of the parks and gardens before handing them over to N.D.M.C.;

(d) whether Government have noticed the discussion in N.D.M.C. on this matter;

(e) if so, whether enquiry has been made into these complaints; and

(f) if so, the action taken thereon?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): (a) Not yet.

(b) It is proposed to hand them over to the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the 1st December, 1961.

(c) No.

(d) A report which appeared in the Newspapers of 24th October, 1961 has come to the notice of the Government.

(e) and (f). On investigation, the criticism stated to have been levelled against the C.P.W.D. has been found to be baseless and the N.D.M.C. has been informed accordingly.

Cement Allotted to Kerala State

433. Shri Kunhan: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of cement allotted to Kerala State for construction work under the schemes drawn up for the Third Five Year Plan of the State;

(b) whether it is a fact that the State Government was finding it difficult to get cement released for the remaining period of this year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Planning Adviser to the Government visited Delhi to arrange for the expeditious release of cement to the State; and

(d) if so, the arrangements made thereof?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No separate allocation is made by the Government of India for the schemes under the Third Five Year Plan of the State. A bulk cement allotment is made to the State Government every quarter and the detailed distribution among different projects, both plan and non-plan, and other consumers is done by the State Government according to their relative priorities. Since April 1961, 1,28,700 tonnes of cement has been allotted to Kerala Government.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Not aware.

(d) Does not arise.

Film Institute of India

434. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Advisory Committee for the Film Institute of India was held in October this year;

(b) if so, what were the main subjects discussed, and recommendations made at that meeting; and

(c) what action has since been taken on the recommendations?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main subjects discussed at the meeting were the Principal's report reviewing the progress made in the work of the Institute, affiliation of the Institute to the International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television School at Paris, duration of the courses in Sound Recording and Sound Engineering and procedure for selection of candidates for admission to Regular Courses.

The recommendations of the committee were:

(i) The Institute should be affiliated to the International Liaison Centre of Cinema and Television School at Paris;

(ii) Sound Recording and Sound Engineering should be treated as two separate subjects, Sound Recording being a 2 years' diploma course with a provision for such diploma holders to take one additional year's course in Sound Engineering;

(iii) Written as well as oral tests should be taken during selection for admission to the Institute.

(c) Necessary action is being taken on the recommendations.

All India Radio

435. Shrimati Maimoona Sultan: Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the letter to the Editor published in the Statesman of the 11th October, 1961, captioned 'Main A.I.R. Stations Inaudible';

(b) if so, whether Government have gone into the matter to ascertain how far the report as to inaudibility of the main A.I.R. stations is correct; and

(c) what action has been or is proposed to be taken to eradicate this difficulty of the listeners?

The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar): (a) to (c). The matter has been enquired into and the allegations made have been found to be incorrect and also based on a wrong understanding of the problem of transmitters and wave lengths. It is a fact that most of the important stations are not only clearly audible but have a quality of reception. In Delhi, for example, Jullundur Medium Wave and surrounding stations are heard very clearly and well.

A reply was given to this allegation and was published in the *Statesman* of the 22nd October, 1961, which is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 45].

दिल्ली में दोमंजिले मकानों का निर्माण

४३६. श्री बलराज मधोक : क्या **निर्माण, आवास और संभरण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में मकानों की कमी को दृष्टि में रखते हुए क्या सरकार विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में दोमंजिले अथवा अधिक मंजिल वाले मकान बनाने के पक्ष में है;

(ख) अभी तक किन-किन बस्तियों में दो मंजिले मकान बनाने की अनुमति दी गयी है;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि बंगाली मार्केट क्षेत्र में रेलवे लाइन के निकट स्थित क्वार्टरों को दोमंजिला बनाने की अनुमति मांगी जा रही है ;

(घ) क्या यह सच है कि यह अनुमति नहीं दी जा रही है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि व्यक्तिगत रूप में कुछ लोगों को यह अनुमति दी गयी है परन्तु अनुमति के साथ दूसरी मंजिल के लिये पट्टे का धन "(लीज मनी)" दुगने से अधिक कर दिया गया है; और

(च) इस प्रकार "लीज मनी" को बढ़ाना कहां तक न्यायसंगत और दिल्ली में मकानों की कमी को देखते हुए उचित है ?

निर्माण, आवास और संभरण उपमंत्री (श्री अनिल कु० चन्दा): (क) हां, सामान्य रूप से, भूमि की कमी के कारण ।

(ख) सामान्यतया सभी बस्तियों में ।

(ग) हां ।

(घ) नहीं ।

(ङ) और (च). पट्टे के धन (लीज मनी) का हिसाब १,२५,००० रुपये प्रति एकड़ के रियायती भूमि मूल्य की दर से सम्बन्धित पट्टाधारियों द्वारा ढांपे गये क्षेत्र-फल (कवर्ड एरिया) के अनुसार लगाया गया है । यह मूल्य वास्तविक चालू बाजार मूल्य से काफी कम है ।

M/s. Dhori Coal Co. Ltd.

437. Shri Nagi Reddy: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Messrs. Dhori Coal Co. Ltd., Calcutta failed to hold the annual general meeting of the Company to pass their accounts and to submit the balance sheets of the Company to the Registrar of Companies, West Bengal from 1951 to 1958;

(b) if so, the action taken against the Company; and

(c) the names of the directors of the Company?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) Yes, Sir. The company and its officers failed:

(i) to hold its annual general meeting for the years 1954 to 1958;

(ii) to lay its balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the years 1951 to 1957 before the annual general meeting;

(iii) to file, with the Registrar of Companies, the balance sheets and profit and loss accounts for the years 1951 to 1957;

(b) Prosecutions were launched against the Company and its officers, as also against the partners of the Managing Agency firm.

(c) The names of the directors of the company, as per the latest Annual Return of the Company, made upto the 30th March, 1961, and filed in the office of the Registrar of Companies, Calcutta are as under:

(a) Raja Bahadur Birendra Bahadur Singh.

(b) Kumar Bhuwan Kumar Pal.

(c) Pandit Haricharan Awasthi.

(d) Sri Kalidas Kapur.

Khadi and Village Industries Board, Orissa

438. Dr. Samantsinhar: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of grant and loans that have been given to the Khadi and Village Industries Board, Orissa during the Second Plan period;

(b) under what conditions the loans have been given and the percentage of interest therein;

(c) how much of these loans have been paid; and

(d) what is the present financial position of the said Board?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and it will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Iron Ore

439. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Wodeyar:**

Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 363 on the 10th August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the terms and conditions have been finalised between the State Trading Corporation and Japanese Steel Mills regarding purchase of 65/62 Grade Iron Ore during 1961—1963;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the result of the negotiations for the sale of 62/60 Grade Iron Ore; and

(d) ratio in which the Export Quotas for these contracts have been allotted to the States?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The negotiations are in progress.

(d) All exports of Iron Ore are made by the STC and purchases, in turn, are made from the mineowners, suppliers etc. having regard to the facilities available for transportation and shipping of ores.

Mysore and Andhra Pradesh during Second Five Year Plan

440. { **Shri Agadi:** / **Shri Wodeyar:**

Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 578 on the 10th August, 1961 and state the figures of actual amounts utilised, lapsed and carried over in the Second Five Year Plan period for Mysore and Andhra Pradesh, under various heads?

The Deputy Minister for Planning (Shri S. N. Mishra): A statement indicating the Second Plan provision, actual expenditure on the basis of departmental actuals for 1960-61 and shortfall is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 46]. Information regarding the amounts carried-over is being obtained from the State Governments.

Educated Unemployed

441. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed matriculates, intermediates and graduates registered in the live register of the employment exchanges in 1961 as on the 31st October, 1961; and

(b) the number of each category of persons among them who were given employment?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) and (b). Information as on 30-9-1961 is as follows:

Category	No. of applicants on the Live Register as on 30-9-61.	No. of placements effected during January-September 1961.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Matriculates	4,90,175	84,179
Intermediates	75,137	12,874
Graduates	59,602	15,342
TOTAL	6,24,914	1,12,395

Figures for October, 1961 are not available as the information is collected quarterly.

Visit of Pak Nationals to India and Indian Nationals to Pakistan

442. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals from East and West Pakistan separately who visited India from the 1st August, 1961 to 31st October, 1961, month-wise; and

(b) the number of Indians who visited East and West Pakistan separately during the same period?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). The information in respect of August and September, 1961 is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix I, annexure No. 47]. The information for the month of October, 1961 is awaited from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Manufacture of Coir Products in Punjab

443. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the Co-operative Societies in Punjab which received Central aid for the manufacture of door mats, floor mats and other coir products during the Second Plan period and the amount of aid received by them;

(b) the value of the products sold by them so far; and

(c) the amount which was given to the Punjab Government for the development of the mats industry during 1960-61 and 1961-62?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) No central aid has been given to Co-operative Societies in Punjab for the manufacture of door mats, floor mats and other coir products during the Second Plan period.

(b) Does not arise;

(c) No amount was given to Punjab Government for the development of mat industry during 1960-61. The Punjab Government, however, propose to set up a Training Centre for Mat and Basket Making at Hamirpur, during the year 1961-62.

Silk Industry in Punjab

444. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under consideration of Government for giving encouragement to the Artificial Silk Industry in Punjab; and

(b) the nature of steps taken in this direction during the year 1960-61?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Educated Unemployed in Punjab

445. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state the number of persons employed from amongst the registered unemployed graduates, intermediates and matriculates in Punjab during January—October, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): Information for the period January—September, 1961 is as follows:

Category	Number of placements effected during January-September, 1961.
(1)	(2)
Graduates	1,567
Intermediates	956
Matriculates	8,692
TOTAL :	11,215

Figures for October, 1961 are not available as the information is collected quarterly.

Violation of Code of Discipline

446. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Labour and Employment** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received by Government between June,

1961 and November, 1961 from employers charging the labourers for violation of the Code of Discipline; and

(b) the action taken on all those complaints?

The Deputy Minister of Labour (Shri Abid Ali): (a) 58 requiring action by Government from June 1, 1961 to October 31, 1961.

(b) (i) In 25 cases violations were established on enquiry and brought to the notice of the erring parties and/or their Central Organisations.

(ii) In 7 cases parties were brought together and settlements reached.

(iii) In 7 cases the allegations were not established on enquiry.

(iv) Seven cases are subjudice and the concerned Central Organisations have been requested to take action under the Code after the findings of the Courts are known.

(v) One case being in the State sphere was referred to the concerned State Government for action.

(vi) In 1 case action could not be taken as the worker concerned had left the Colliery.

(vii) Ten complaints are under investigation.

Establishment of Factories in Punjab

447. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial or technical assistance has so far been given by the Centre to the Punjab State Government for the establishment of petty factories for manufacturing agricultural implements suitable to the local conditions and easily available to the farmers;

(b) whether the Punjab State Government have started any such factories so far; and

(c) if so, their location and output, if any?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) The State Governments have been authorised to sanction their 'new' as well as 'continuation' schemes, including the scheme of agricultural implements for development of small scale industries according to their own procedure and Central assistance is given on the basis of actual expenditure incurred recording to the approval pattern. Moreover, all possible technical assistance is being given by the Small Industries Service Institute and extension Centres in Punjab.

(b) The Punjab Government has not started any petty factories for manufacturing of agricultural implements.

(c) Does not arise.

Price of Coffee

448. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that price of coffee is going down; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to improve the condition?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). Due to the recession in the prices of coffee in the world market since 1959, the prices of coffee in the export sales in India have also been falling. Since June, 1961, however, the prices have been steady. In order to secure the best prices possible in the export sales, better grades of coffee are released for export and panels have been constituted for careful screening of coffees put up in the export sales.

The prices of coffee in the internal market have been more or less steady.

Unsold Handloom Goods in Punjab

449. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the present stock of unsold handloom goods in the cooperative sector in Punjab; and

(b) the steps taken to dispose of such unsold stock of handloom goods in the State?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Export of Iron Ore

450. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the export of iron ore from Vishakhapatnam port is according to the schedule; and

(b) if so, what quantity was exported in the months of March to August, 1961?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): (a) and (b). 46,000 tons of Iron ore was exported from Vizag during March—August, 1961 as against 61,227 tons during the same period of 1960. The decline in exports was partly due to inadequacy of transport facilities and partly to supply difficulties.

Export Houses

451. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1648 on the 19th August, 1961, and state the further progress made in the setting up of export houses to boost export of goods manufactured in India?

The Deputy Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri Satish Chandra): One more firm has been recognised provisionally as an export house pending completion of certain formalities. Cases of three other firms for recognition are under consideration.

Fishermen kidnapped by Pakistani Policemen

452. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1646 on the 19th August, 1961 and state at what stage is the matter for the release of fishermen kidnapped along with their equipment by Pakistani armed policemen?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): As stated earlier in the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1646 on August 19, 1961 the question of the release of these fishermen and their belongings, is being pursued by the West Bengal Government with the East Pakistan authorities whose reply is still awaited.

Rent from National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation

453. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1645 on the 19th August, 1961 and state the stage at which is the question of recovery of rent of offices in Krishi Bhawan from the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation?

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): The Federation have paid all the rental dues upto the 31st October 1961.

Occupation of Indian Territory by Pakistan

454. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2912 on the 31st August, 1961 and state:

(a) whether the dispute regarding occupation of area near Jalaiya village in Amarpur and Sabroom sub-division of Tripura by Pakistan has been settled; and

(b) if so, the result thereof?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) and (b). No Sir. The proposed on-the-spot joint inspection of local officers of the Tripura Administration and the Government of East Pakistan has not materialised so far, despite efforts made in this direction by the Tripura Administration. The Tripura Administration are pursuing the matter.

Indian Technicians for Sudan

455. Sardar Iqbal Singh: Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether any technical aid or technicians have been sought by the Sudan Government recently; and

(b) if so, the nature of the aid sought and given?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of Sudan have recently asked for the extension of contract in respect of 12 Indian Engineers, who are either on deputation or on contract service with them already. They include Irrigation, Electrical and Railway Engineers. The Government of India have been offering technical assistance in the shape of loan of technical personnel to friendly countries needing such help. In the case of Sudan, the Government of India have agreed to the extension of the contracts, where the personnel concerned are willing.

No monetary aid has either been asked for by the Government of Sudan or given by the Government of India.

Loans given for Industrial Development

456. Shri Bangshi Thakur: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the industries in Tripura for the establishment of which loans have been given during the Second Five Year Plan and during the Third Five Year Plan so far;

(b) the amount paid for the purpose mentioned above; and

(c) the industries that have been established in Tripura so far and are being run prosperously?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). In Tripura, an amount of Rs. 6.46 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan period and amount of Rs. 2·25 lakhs for the year 1961-62 were sanctioned as block loans for the development of handicrafts sericulture and small scale industries. A further amount of Rs. 1·90 lakhs during the Second Five Year Plan period and Rs. 0.65 lakh for the year 1961-62 has been allocated for the development of Handloom Industry. Apart from these, the K & VIC has sanctioned a substantial amount as loan for the development of Khadi and Village Industries.

(c) So far, the following industries have been established in Tripura and consistant with the local conditions, the progress of these industries is considered to be satisfactory:—

(1) Handloom Industry
(2) Handicrafts "
(3) Sericulture "
(4) Small Scale Industries.
(5) Khadi and Village Industries.

G.A.T.T. Team on Textile Accord in Geneva

457. Shri Raghunath Singh: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether G.A.T.T. team working on Textile Accord met in Geneva in the last week of October, 1961; and

(b) if so, the recommendations of Conference and whether Indian textiles will be affected in any way?

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): (a) and (b). The Geneva Agreement of July 1961 envisaged the setting up a Provisional Cotton Textile Committee which would make recommendations for the long-term solution of the problems relating to

international trade in cotton textiles. This Committee has just completed its first session. As the recommendations of the Committee are yet to be made, it is premature to say whether our trade in cotton textiles will be affected or not.

कास्टिक सोडा

४५८. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कास्टिक सोडा निर्यात करने और बेचने के लिये राज्य व्यापार निगम ने क्या योजना बनायी है; और

(ख) कास्टिक सोडा के निर्यात मूल्य तथा बाजार भाव में क्या अन्तर रखा गया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (श्री कानूनगो) : (क) कास्टिक सोडा का निर्यात करने के लिये राज्य व्यापार निगम ने कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है । राज्य व्यापार निगम द्वारा आयात किये गये कास्टिक सोडे का वितरण सरकार के निर्देशों के अनुसार एजेंटों के द्वारा किया जाता है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

नागा विद्रोही

४५९. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह : क्या प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन मास में विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा कितने व्यक्ति अपहृत तथा हलाहत किए गए; और

(ख) इसी अवधि में लूट और अग्नि-काण्ड की कितनी घटनायें विद्रोही नागाओं द्वारा की गईं ?

प्रधान मंत्री तथा वैदेशिक-कार्य मंत्री (श्री जवाहरलाल नेहरू): (क) और (ख). सदन की मेज पर एक वक्तव्य रख दिया है । [देखिये परिशिष्ट १, अनुबन्ध संख्या ४८]

Manufacture of Watches

460. **Shri Raghunath Singh**: Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ludhiana wrist watch factory started in collaboration with a West German firm has started producing watches to the capacity of 75,000 per year; and

(b) if not, when this figure is expected to be achieved?

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): (a) and (b). Government have recently approved a coordinated scheme for the manufacture of watches by four Ludhiana firms in collaboration with a West German firm in the Small Scale Sector. The combined capacity of the four firms will be around 72,000 watches per year. The production of watches is expected to commence next year.

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12 hrs.

MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT

Reported firing by Portuguese autorities on a passenger steamer

Mr. Speaker: I have received notice of an adjournment motion from Shri Tangamani. It reads:

> "The immediate need to discuss reported firing by Portuguese authorrities on the Bombay Cochin passenger steamer, S. S. Sabarmati near Karwar. PTI news in Statesman of today, page 4"
>
> Is there any truth in this allegation."

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): We have received some in-

formation which I shall place before this House. We are awaiting a more detailed report. The information we have received is that on the 17th November the S. S. Sabarmati was passing the Portuguese island of Anjidiv half a mile south of Kawar enroute from Bombay to Cochin. This island had some Portuguese forces and a rifle short fired from the island hit the ship. The bullet ricochetted and hit the second engineer of the ship. It was a minor injury and the officer was treated by the ship's doctor. That is all that we have received thus far. The matter is being enquired into further and a fuller report will come later.

Shri Hem Barua (Gauhati): Has any protest note been sent?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have just now said that we are awaiting a fuller report.

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): These passenger boats generally go from Bombay to Mangalore. I would like to know whether any protection is being given to these passenger boats by way of conveys or through other ways because they always pass that particular island.

Mr. Speaker: Is there any information regarding that available?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I have no information but I am quite sure that there is no convoy. It will be rather absurd for us to send a convey on such occasions. This is the first time that this has happened and this is rather trivial. Even if there was a convoy, I do not quite see what the convoy could do about it.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Are we to understand that in defiance of all international law the Portuguese authorities in certain areas are behaving as if there is a very serious war situation and it is even taking recourse to such steps as lead to considerable damage to Indian personnel and property passing in pursuance of its normal duties and obligations to passengers carried by certain transport lines? Are we to understand that this is the situation? If so, what are we going to do about it?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): May I say that the hon. Member has no reason to understand that at all?

Mr. Speaker: Even the news as it appears here suggests that it is a casual one. Let the hon. Minister gather more information. If any such apprehension is legitimate, we will certainly have a discussion. I am not allowing the adjournment motion now. So far as the news item here is concerned, it does not appear to be as serious as hon. Members fear. Let us wait and see what further information the hon. Prime Minister gets.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): It may be that in this particular case it has hit a particular officer not very seriously. But do we consider this a trivial matter when a passenger boat is shot at for no reason whatsoever?

Mr. Speaker: Nobody says so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: The hon. Prime Minister said that it is trivial. It is better not to use such words because we consider it a serious thing. It is a question of peacetime passenger boats passing through that place and the Portuguese hitting it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: The matter is not a trivial matter. I used that word in connection with the convoy going. The convoy does not go in such cases. The matter is internationally and otherwise a very important matter.

Mr. Speaker: In view of the statement of the hon. Prime Minister that further information will be sought, let us consider afterwards what the nature of the information is. So far as convoy and other things are concerned, it was the first case and no convoy

[Mr. Speaker].

could be sent earlier unless it was a much serious matter. I do not think it is necessary to disturb the normal procedure of the House by allowing the adjournment motion at present.

Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): I have written to you a letter seeking your guidance.

Mr. Speaker: I will talk to him and, if necessary, will bring it up some other day.

12.06 hrs.

CORRECTION IN STATEMENT

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha): Sir, I wish to make the following corrections, on behalf of Shri K. D. Malaviya, in his statement [*Placed in the Library* No. LT-3285/61] made in the Lok Sabha on 20-11-61:—

In para 8,

for "(i) Rs. 4.89 crores on account of actual difference between the posted prices as on 24-5-61 and 1-11.59";

read "(i) Rs. 4·89 crores on account of the actual differences between the posted prices as on 24-5-61 and 1-11-59 *less* Rs. 2.36 crores already being recovered by the additional excise duty imposed on this account from 15-4-61 on Kerosene (Superior and Inferior) and Aviation Turbine Fuel".

In sub-para (ii),

for "Rs 6.64 crores';

read "Rs. 6.54 crores".

12.07 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

COFFEE (FOURTH AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961 AND THE COMPANIES (CENTRAL GOVERNMENT'S) GENERAL RULES AND FORMS (THIRD AMENDMENT) RULES, 1961

The Minister of Commerce (Shri Kanungo): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Rules:—

(i) The Coffee (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1334 dated 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3324/61].

(ii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1105 dated the 9th September, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3325|61].

REPORT (1961) OF THE TARIFF COMMISSION RE: TITANIUM DIOXIDE INDUSTRY AND ELECTRIC MOTOR INDUSTRY AND SALT (RESERVE STOCKS) AMENEMENT ORDER, 1961

The Minister of Industry Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(i) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(a) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the Continuance of protection to the Titanium Dioxide Industry.

(b) Government Resolution No. 8(1)-T.R./61 dated the 8th September, 1961.

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3326/61].

(d) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Electric Motor Industry.

(e) Government Resolution No.11 (1)-T.R./61 dated the 26th October, 1961.

(f) Government Notification No. 11(1)-T.R./61 dated the 26th October, 1961.

(g) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (d), (e) and (f) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section. (*Placed in Library, See* No. No. LT-3327/61].

(ii) A copy of the Salt (Reserve Stocks) (Amendment) Order, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1332 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3328/61].

PUBLIC PREMISES (EVICTION OF UNAUTHORISED OCCUPANTS) AMENDMENT RULES, 1961.

The Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Shri Anil K. Chanda): Sir, on behalf of Shri B. Gopala Reddi I beg to re-lay on the Table a copy of the Public Premises (Eviction on Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 779 dated 10th June, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Public Premises (Evicition of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3064/61].

MAIN CONCLUSIONS OF THE TENTH SESSION OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON PLANTATIONS

The Deputy Minister of Labour Shri Abid Ali): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the main conclusions of the Tenth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at New Delhi on the 21st September, 1961. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-3329/61].

DECISIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS

Shri Manubhai Shah: I beg to lay on the Table a statement containing the decisions of the Government on the Public Sector Undertakings. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-3330/61].

12.11 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): Before you take up the next item, may I seek a clarification? Is it a fact that it has been decided that this session will go on until the 8th?

Mr. Speaker: I have not decided anything.

Some Hon. Members: It is in the papers.

Mr. Speaker: I do not know. That is what somebody is writing in the papers. Let us see how long it will go on. It is scheduled to go on till the 15th. If there is no work before that and if it comes to a close by the 8th, it can close even earlier.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: May I know whether it is a fact that the discussion on the Ladakh affairs shall not be held on the 28th but on the 4th? It was in the papers. You were pleased to announce that the discussion shall take place on the 23th. Now the papers report that it has perhaps been decided that it may be held on the 4th of December.

Mr. Speaker: It was announced the other day that on Tuesday the discussion regarding Chinese aggression will be taken up and on Wenesday, Bhattacharya's case. May I know if there is a proposal to have it changed?

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): I agreed to this date and I am agreeable even now. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and another hon. Member of this House came to me yesterday and said that another date will be more suitable. I said, I don't mind if you are agreeable to change it to two or three days later. I was busy. I will not be in Delhi on the 1st and the 2nd. I will be back on the 3rd. Please do not fix anything on those days. I am agreeable to any date that suits you Sir, and the House.

Mr. Speaker: Why should it be changed?

Shri Asoka Mehta (Muzaffarpur): On this matter, we agreed to postpone because of the Prime Minister's health. If he is all right on the 28th, I do not think we should postpone it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: As a matter of fact, when those hon. Members suggested, I do not at the moment recollect what reason they gave. I merely said that I am agreeable to any date. Even then, I thought that it would be better if it is postponed, that is, after that day, for me to make a statement on the date on the subject before the House so that they may have such facts as we possess, and it may be easy for them to deal with them on the date of the discussion. But, I am in your hands.

Mr. Speaker: Am I to understand that the hon. Prime Minister wants to make a statement on the 28th and have the discussion later on?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: When I thought it was going to be postponed by two or three days, even so. I thought it might be helpful to the House to have a statement from the previously to enable them to have the discussion

Mr. Speaker: If it is convenient, let him make the statement on the 28th and that the discussion come later—or on some date previous to that.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Let the statement come later on so that we may have a fuller statement.

Mr. Speaker: Generally, after the Prime Minister returns, let us have the discussion on the 4th. Fourth is Monday. We will postpone this discussion to Monday. In the meanwhile, the hon. Prime Minister may lay on the Table such statement as he thinks fit and place the facts.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): We will make a statement on the 28th?

Mr. Speaker: Or some time earlier.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Will it be a statement or a kind of White Paper, covering the whole period since the last one was placed?

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I may have not only the statement to make on this particular thing, but the correspondence that has taken place and all that. we will try to get it ready.

Mr. Speaker: As full as possible.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: What about Shri Bhattacharya's case?

Mr. Speaker: It will go on to Wednesday, the 29th. It will remain as it is.

MOTION RE: JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE UNDERTAKINGS

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah): Sir, I beg to move on behalf of Shri K. C. Reddy—

> "That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on State Undertakings be constituted with fifteen mem-

bers, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from among the members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

(2) That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule;

(b) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the State Undertakings, whether the affairs of the State Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices:

Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the State Undertakings;

(ii) matters of day-to-day administration;

(iii) matters concerning wages, conditions of employment and other questions normally decided between the employer and the employees by agreement or determined through recognised machinery;

12.16 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(iv) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular State Undertaking is established.

With regard ot the State Undertakings specified in Part III or the Schedule. the Committee shall not adopt or pursue any procedures which are not consistent with the interests of security.

(3) That the Joint Committee shall have the power to send for persons, papers and documents (save that they shall not be competent to call for such evidence or papers or documents as are stated by the Minister concerned to be confidential and the disclosure of which would be against public interest) and to examine witnesses, provided that such examination takes place in the presence of the representatives of the Ministries concerned and opportunity is given to the said representatives to put questions to the witnesses.

(4) That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters.

(5) That as from the constitution of the Joint Committee, the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha and the Public Accounts Committee shall cease to exercise their functions in relation to the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule.

(6) That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that if any member of the Joint Committee ceases to be a member of Parliament before the expiry of the said period of three years, he shall cease to be a member of the Joint Committee.

(7) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be five.

(8) That in other respects the rules of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make.

(9) That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appoint-

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

ed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

SCHEDULE

(List of State Undertakings)

PART I

State Undertakings established by Central Acts

1. The Damodar Valley Corporation.
2. The Industrial Finance Corporation.
3. The Indian Air Lines Corporation.
4. The Air India International.
5 The Life Insurance Corporation.
6. The Central Warehousing Corporation.
7. Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

PART II

(State Undertakings which are Government Companies formed under the Companies Act)

Every Government company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, other than the State Undertakings included in Part III hereof.

PART III

1. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay.
4. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd., Calcutta."

While moving this motion....

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Kandesh): Sir, I rise to a point of order. My submission is that the Motion moved by the hon. Minister is out of order.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Let it be moved first.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: He has moved. I may point out once he has read out the text . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is not the reading of the text. Let it be supported by whatever he wants to say. Then, I will place it before the House. Then, the hon. Member can take any exception that he wants.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: It has been mentioned in the rules that a point of order cannot be raised when it has been put to the vote.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I am not putting it to vote. Let the House be possessed of it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Shall I also make the opening speech along with the motion?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Yes, whatever he wants to say.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would like to draw the attention of the House that this is a very important and historic motion, because, since we launched upon the establishment of the public sector in this country, the number of undertakings has grown not only wide in numbers but also in magnitude. Further, the field of industries which the State has now undetaken is increasing rapidly from day to day and from year to year.

As the House will recall, it was some years back that the then Hon. Speaker himself made a suggestion to the House that there should perhaps be a separate Joint Committee of the two Houses specially for the public sector undertakings. Not only was the suggestion very well welcomed here and accepted, but many studies conducted by experts in public undertakings and experts in the studies of accountability of such undertakings to Parliament have also commended such a move. Before us is also a parallel example of the United Kingdom where the House of Commons also undertook the establishment of such a committee.

I would not like to elaborate very much on this because the Members of the House are fully familiar with this, but I would only place before the House a few extracts as to how the Select Committee of the House of Commons was appointed on 16th March, 1955. The first extract is as follows:

> "The Select Committee was finally appointed on the 16th March, 1955, with the following order of reference:—
>
> 'to examine the reports and accounts of the nationalised industries established by statute, whose controlling boards are wholly appointed by Ministers of the Crown, and whose annual receipts are not wholly or mainly derived from moneys provided by Parliament or advanced from the Exchequer, and
>
> to obtain further information as to so much of the current policy and practices of those industries as are not matters which—
>
> (a) have been decided by or clearly engage the responsibility of any Ministers..".

I want to draw the attention of the House to this particular clause in regard to the first committee appointed in the House of Commons, by which this particular committee was excluded from going into the matters which 'have been decided by or clearly engage the responsibility of any Ministers'.

Then, the extract proceeds further and says:

> ". . .(b) concern wages and conditions of employment and other questions normally decided by collective bargaining arrangements.
>
> (c) fall to be considered through formal machinery established by the relevant statutes, or
>
> (d) are matters of day-to-day administration.".

When the committee was appointed under these terms of reference, they found that the terms were rather so restrictive that anything could be interpreted to have come under the responsibility of the Ministers or as defined in clause (a). So, after the appointment of this committee, there were a lot of difficulties which this committee had to face, and, therefore, on a revised motion, after the experience of about a year or a year and a half in the United Kingdom, they had to alter the terms of reference, and Mr. Butler was pleased to move another motion on the 30th November, 1956, amending some of the terms of reference.

I beg to draw the attention of the House to this only because here in the motion which I have moved, there are four specified items in clause 2 of the motion in whichh we have tried to suggest those items which may not fall within the purview of the Committe. The distinction between the four restrictions or limitations placed in the House of Commons committee and ours has got to be distinctly appreciated. We have avoided the clause (a) relating to the original committee of the House of Commons, where anything which fell within the responsibility of the Ministers concerned was specifically excluded from the consideration of the House. Here, in this motion, we have tried to mention specifically only four matters which I hope the House will fully appreciate should not normally be the concern of a commitee of the august House here or the Rajya Sabha, that is, matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the State undertakings; that is, anything which is a matter of current policy, anything which is a matter of running of such an enterprise on a normal basis, anything which does not involve the basic policies of the country as the Government of the day would like to enforce, would clearly lie within the purview of this committee.

Dr. M. S. Aney (Nagpur): Supposing somebody raises a question in the committee, who will decide whether it is a matter of general policy or a

[Dr. M. S. Aney]

matter relating to the day-to-day administration?

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would like to clarify the point raised by the hon. Member, by saying that a matter of major policy, as we have mentioned here, is a thing on which there cannot be too many differences of opinion. If we had stated 'matters of policy or current policy are the responsibility of the Minister', then there would have been more occasions for any type of doubts to be expressed. Also, it does happen in the Public Accounts Committee and also the Estimates Committee that references to the Attorney-General on matters of any difference of opinion can be made. But I do believe that my hon. friend who is an experienced Member of this House as also of the old Houses would appreciate that when it is distinctly laid down that what is being excluded merely concerns matters of major Government policy, it should not be difficult for competent men to decide . . .

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): What constitutes a major Government policy? That is a very important question. We have all along been used only to the term 'Government policy, but today, the hon. Minister is making a new distinction by using the term 'major Government policy'. Some other day, some other distinction like this can be made. So, what is the specific connotation of the term "major Government policy?'

Shri Manubhai Shah: These are all broadly understood terms, and I know that my hon. friend also fully appreciates it. We have avoided the word 'policy of the Government' which could be defined as anything, and there can be a lot of difference on the normal word 'policy'. When we say 'major Government policy', it could be clearly understood that the normal current policies or the running of the undertaking or the various aspects of the undetaking, its personnel, its administration, its profitability, its responsibility to the House, its accountability, its power of expenditure and accounting, etc. could all be considered as normal practices. Major policies are not such matters as cannot be clearly understood. And yet if there is any doubt raised by any Member of such a committee at any time, and if somebody takes an objection that such and such a matter is a matter of major policy, then the matter can be referred to the Attorney-General; and such references to the Attorney-General have not been unfamiliar in this country or in other countries where such matters have been raised.

As a matter of fact, when I was mentioning the Butler Committee, actually.

Shri Narasimhan (Krishnagiri): Why not leave it to the chairman of the committee, instead of specifying it here?

Shri Manubhai Shah: It can be also left to the Chairman, for, after all, the Chairman is the final authority, but if the Chairman also wants direction, he cn refer the matter to the hon. Speaker of the House, who is the ultimate authority in all these matters when the committees of the Houses are concerned, and the Hon. Speaker can give his decision on the matter and say whether a particular thing falls within their purview or not. But I am trying to draw a distinction from this angle as to why we have been more specific in our motion than in the revised motion in the British House of Commons. That is a point which has very much to be appreciated, and clearly explained here, so that hon. Members can appreciate why these specific terms of reference have been laid down.

Firstly, the public sector undertakings in U. K. or in any democratic country of the world are not of the same dimension or magnitude based on the same policy of Government as in this country. Here, we are wedded to a socialistic pattern of

society where we do believe that the principal instruments of production in strategic matters will have to be the responsibility of the community; and this House is going to be exercised on the establishment of several projects from year to year and from Plan to Plan. Therefore, the work of such a committee is bound to be of a heavy nature.

Then, a keen anxiety has been expressed in this House about allowing the autonomy of the public sector undertakings to remain as much unrestricted as possible, so that those who are working in the public sector undertakings in the boards of management can enjoy that autonomy to the extent practicable, without diluting their responsibility to Parliament and without diluting their accountability to this House and the other House, and they can function without fear and with adequate protection, and they can function also in a smooth and flexible manner, so that the commercial profitability of these undertakings is not jeopardised.

It is only from this angle that we have tried to specifically lay down such points. When I come to the second motion moved by Mr. Butler, I would like to place before the House how the second committee was appointed in the House of Commons. The motion was introduced in the House by its leader Mr. R. A. Butler, on the 30th November, 1956, in a carefully phrased speech, when he said that:

> "We have come to the conclusion that it is wiser not to try to debar the committee from discussing certain questions by a series of specific prohibitions,—and, therefore, we have learnt something from experience—but simply to trust to the good sense and good-will of the committee itself.".

While moving this motion, he said that it would be understood that the committees will generally not engage themselves in the work of day-to-day administration or matters concerning wages and conditions of employment and other questions which we have mentioned here as being matters between employee and employer and matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular State undertaking is established.

Therefore, while in U.K. in the amended motion, they have tried to leave the matter as wide as possible, here without diluting the authority of the committee, to make it more specific, we have laid down that these are the four items which are to be excluded from the purview of the studies of this committee. Here, we have specifically laid them down so that the terms of reference become as precise and yet as wide and liberal as this House would like them to be

12.20 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Another point, to which I would like to draw attention of the House, is this. There have been several studies since the Committee was appointed in the House of Commons as regards fully preserving the autonomy of this type of undertakings. I have laid this morning on the Table of the House a statement of the Government's decisions on public sector undertakings for the information of hon. Members. A few days ago in reply to a question, I had repeated al those decisions. The House will appreciate from these decisions that we have tried to enlarge the autonomy of these undertakings even from the side of Government to the maximum extent possible, by giving them greater financial powers to sanction capital expenditure, by conferring on them greater financial powers for creating posts and making appointments, by the composition of the boards in a flexible manner which will confer on them the maximum possible decentralised authority

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

from the Central Government and the Ministries concerned.

One of the important recommendations was that no Secretary of a Ministry or Department should hereafter be the Chairman or a member of the board of management. Also the fewest number of governmental nominations will there on such undertakings. All these steps are being taken, including the one to have a Joint Committee as has been advocated by the House in the past, in order to make the working of the public sector undertakings as smooth and autonomous as possible without diluting the authority of this House and the accountability of these undertakings to Parliament.

Mr. Speaker: It is not a Conservative Government in U.K.? Has it adopted a socialist pattern of society?

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): That has become the fashion these days.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister quoted the example of Great Britain. Has there not been a change of Government there? The socialists have given place to the conservatives.

Here we have adopted the socialist pattern of society. But what is happening,? The private people run it. Even the Minister is not here. It is another form of the money belonging to the State and the management remainig in private hands.

When private persons start a company on their own, they invest some money and there is a responsibility attached. Here the public money is vested in the hands of private men with autonomy to any extent. Therefore, there is not even that responsibility.

Shri Manubhai Shah: May I draw your attention to the statement I have laid on the Table of the House? The Chairman and/or managing director will in future be a whole-time servant of the Government. That is, no non-official will remain either full-time Chairman or managing director.

Now, let me come to the point you raised. This is what we have said with regard to the composition of the boards of directors of Government companies or corporations. Members of Parliament should not be appointed to boards of directors. This has been the general feeling in this House and has been debated several times. Looking to the practice in other countries also, it was thought by Government that the best way was to avoid appointing Members of Parliament to the boards, and the managing director and or Chairman should be appointed whole time by Government except in the case of very small concerns. That means that there shall be no opportunity for a non-official part-time man to work as full-time in such undertakings in that capacity in future. Where the undertaking is small and it cannot afford to have both Chairman and managing director full-time, at least the top executive, either the Chairman or the managing director, will be a whole time servant of the State.

No Secretary of a Ministry or Department shall be a member of any board. This was also a matter on which the House was much exercised, namely, that the top Secretaries, who are supposed to control and lay down the policies, are also Chairman, and therefore, authority gets overlapped and diluted. One does not know where their functions as Secretaries begin and where their functions as members of the Board end.

Shri D. C. Sharma: That means Joint Secretaries and Additional Secretaries can become Chairmen?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Nobody can become Chairman and/or Managing Director except full time appointee.

Shri C. D. Pande (Naini Tal): They can be directors.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There should be a full time Chairman or managing director. There is no question now of a Secretary or Additional Secretary being full time Chairman or managing director. There should be no objection to the appointment of part-time non-official directors. That is, out of a board of 9 or 11, there may be one or two or three,—a good economist, a good scientist or when it comes to having a businessman, we have provided for the advantage of making appointments of part-time non-official directors, in cases where the work involved would not justify the appointment of full-time directors. In this way, it would be possible to gain and profit by the experience and knowledge of some part-time non-official directors also.

Then Government should have freedom to appoint persons of general experience drawn from outside the undertaking, both officials and non-officials. At the same time, efforts should be continuously made to build up a cadre of higher managerial personnel in public sector undertakings so that more of them qualify to become directors. The idea is that as experience grows and trained personnel become available, we will have more and more full time functional directors on these different boards.

As regards the question of non-official directors, to which you made a reference, the policy is that no full time director drawn from non-officials should have any connections with business. He has got to resign his post in any private concern or business if he has to be a full time director on the board of the public undertaking. What was happening in the past was that we had in some cases wholly official boards, in some other cases there were a large number of non-officials and in some others, there were a few non-officials. Henceforward, this will not be the position. There would be more of uniformity and some sort of standard in the formation of these boards.

Mr. Speaker: What happens if he resign his post in the business in favour of his son and is prepared to be managing director?

Shri Manubhai Shah: That will be making too great a distinction. After all, if a man resigns from his business or leaves that post and is available with his talents, if he is a man of integrity and competence, we should not lose his services. After all, in this country we have got both the private sector and the public sector. We have scientists, intellectuals and economists.

Mr. Speaker: The difficulty was this. The House appointed a Committee in relation to the Industrial Finance Corporation. The hon. Minister remembers all that.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I may say that for the present the other aspects of this Joint Committee are there.

Mr. Speaker: In making nominations, the House had a bitter experience regarding the Industrial Finance Corporation. A Committee was appointed. Those persons in charge all resigned and new persons were appointed. Has all that been taken into account?

Shri Manubhai Shah: All that has been taken into consideration. So many studies have been made and, therefore, the words are carefully chosen.

Part-time non-official directors may be appointed, provided no question of conflict of interest, whether direct or indirect, will arise between the operations of the public sector undertaking, to which they are appointed, and their own business interests. Care should be taken in judging the likely conflict of interest in such cases and such proposals should invariably be submitted to Government for approval. Therefore, all the necessary precautions have been exercised.

[Shri Manubhai Shah]

But I was coming to the Joint Committee on State undertaking because these matters, though important are not relevant to the issue. I was merely mentioning them. You mentioned that the Conservative Government took over in U.K. what was started by the Labour Government. In this case, it was a successive Conservative Government, and in the motion, Mr. Butler actually tried originally to include many restrictions. The original restriction was so wide that anything which fell within the responsibility of a Minister could be construed as excluded. Practically, the Committee was still-born and could not function. Therefore, they went to the other extreme and said, 'All right. Henceforward, the Committee will have the fullest and widest powers, but on the understanding that those matters which are connected with wages, with day to day administration and those which are specifically excluded by statute when a public undertaking is established, should not normally concern the Committee.'

As I explained, if any difference of opinion arises, the Chairman is there. Then you, Sir, are there always to give a final decision as to what should be considered the legitimate work of this Committee coming within the sphere of responsibility of the Committee and jurisdiction of the Committee and what should not be. So there should be no difficulty.

I can also assure the House on behalf of the Government that since this is the first time that such a joint committee is coming up, the experience gained from it will put us wise to the necessity of making modifications or widening the terms of reference more specifically.

I have dilated on this point because, while the Government consider that the terms of reference are far wider than those of similar bodies established in other countries, we do want to see that the autonomy of the public sector undertakings, of which the House has been a champion, should be preserved as far as possible, so that the working of the widening public sector is not hampered.

Then, there are a few minor charges which have come to our notice, in regard to which I shall move an amendment later. There is a small omission that the audited reports will also form part of the examination by this joint committee. At the appropriate time I shall move the amendment which I have got ready with me here.

I would also like to draw attention to the three parts of the schedule. It will naturally be a matter of enquiry why the various undertakings were divided into three parts.

The first part, as will be clearly seen, relates to statutory corporations where the House has been pleased to lay down certain greater responsibility or give certain greater freedom or provide a new procedure because of the nature of the undertaking. They have been classed separately, and the responsibility and jurisdiction of this committee will be defined more closely by the provisions of the statute.

Part II relates to State undertakings which are Government companies formed under the Companies Act. Members have put questions from time to time as to the most flexible and simplified form that could be adopted by public sector undertakings. From experience we have seen that the company form of organisation is the most flexible, while its public accountability is the maximum. The Indian Company law, as the House knows, is a very comprehensive one, and we did not want that the public sector undertakings should every time be treated in a different way from the numerous companies of the private sector which are subject to certain disciplines of the company law. Therefore, all the public sector undertakings which are registered as

companies under the Indian Companies Act have been classed under Part II. Any new public sector undertaking which is established under the Companies Act will automatically form part of this schedule.

Mr. Speaker: Part II refers to every Government company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament. Are there any Government companies whose annual reports are not so placed?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not those which are in Part II. They have necessarily to be placed on the Table of the House.

Mr. Speaker: Are there any other Government companies whose reports are not placed on the Table of the House?

Shri Manubhai Shah: Not many. There are some institutions like the Statistical Institute where the House has not insisted on their annual reports being formally placed.

Shri Nath Pai: We did insist. It is not true that the House did not insist. We did insist that even the Statistical Institute, for which Parliament provides funds, should not be excluded. It was not Parliament, but it was the Government, particularly a Minister, who did not want it.

Shri Manubhai Shah: Actually, there is hardly any corporation of which the report is not placed on the Table of the House, but we have put it in a manner which legally defines the responsibility. Every company under the Companies Act which is a public limited company of the Government of India has got to place its report here.

In Part III there are four undertakings in respect of which, in the interests of security, there will be special provision for examination as defined in the motion. They are: Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bharat Electronics Ltd., Mazagon Docks Ltd., and Garden Reach Workshop Ltd. They are mostly controlled by the Defence Ministry. Many items of production concern armaments and various other types of delicate things of security. They will certainly be under the jurisdiction of this committee, but the procedure will safeguard their security.

Care has been taken to see that the minimum number of units in the public sector are kept under Part III. I may assure the House on behalf of the Government that it is a little more restrictive here only because of the angle of national security. Therefore, the distinction between the three schedules is more in the nature of the undertaking.

These are the broad aspects which I wanted to place before the House. As for the number of members, we thought a small, compact committee would be better than having a large committee. Of course, Government has an open mind, but we felt after great consideration that 15 members, ten from the Lok Sabha and five from Rajya Sabha, should be adequate for an intensive examination of these undertakings.

In clause (3) there is a provision that the joint committee shall have power to send for persons. Actually speaking, this is already provided in the rules of business except for the proviso, which I would like to read:

> "... provided that such examination takes place in the presence of the representatives of the Ministries concerned and opportunity is given to the said representatives to put questions to the witnesses."

Here, I want to offer a clarification. Generally I know that the tradition is—and the Chairmen of both the Committees have been assuring us from time to time and we have seen that they have been carrying out this high tradition—that when a high-level probe or examination is carried

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out, due notice as well as invitation is given to the representatives of the Ministry concerned to be present to listen to the evidence given by independent witnesses.

Shri A. C. Guha (Barasat): Not to put questions to the witnesses. I do not think officials are allowed to put questions.

Shri Manubhai Shah: They may be put only through the Chairman. Suppose an expert makes a statement, naturally the representative from the Government side would like to know to what extent it is correct, or what is the explanation of it. It is only to enlighten the Committee, so that they can come to a correct judgment. It has been felt desirable that if the probe is to be adequate, the committee should be duly informed by expert opinion on both sides, and that is why this procedure is provided for that the representatives of the Ministry will be invited to be present and they will put only such questions as the Chairman permits, and through the Chairman to the witness. Naturally, they will not be putting themselves in the same position as Members of Parliament because the committee is of this august House. They will be more like observers who will be entitled to listen to what the witnesses called by the committee have to say, and if any clarification or counter-question has to be asked for informing the committee, they will do so with the permission of the Chairman and through the Chairman.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: You are giving them power to cross-examine the witnesses.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I would like to be enlightened on suitable wording, because we do not want anything to be considered as either curbing or restricting the power of the committee, the whole idea being to have a more enlightened and inferred observation and discussion.

Mr. Speaker: You may add one or two words here saying that they may put questions, with the permission of the Chair and through the Chair, to the witnesses for the purpose of clarification.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, it would be embarrassing to us if you suggest this to the hon. Minister. It would become difficult to comment on this Motion if you yourself, from the Chair, put certain suggestions to the hon. Minister.

Mr. Speaker: It is open to hon. Members to accept or not accept my suggestion.

Shri A. C. Guha: As a convention the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee invite the officers of these corporations when their accounts are examined. It may be that the committee may have to examine certain witnesses in the absence of the officers. So, why should there be a condition that, in any case, the officers of these corporations should be present?

Mr. Speaker: I cannot commit the House to anything. I only wanted that the witnesses should not be cross-examined by the officers. My own experience is that when the witnesses and officers are there, sometimes, it is rather difficult to get evidence from those persons who are in charge of the administration. I leave it to the House to decide one way or the other.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): It may be left to the Chairman. What is the necessity of laying it down here?

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Firozabad): It should be left to the discretion of the Chairman of the Committee.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I was trying to explain that the intention here was that the examination becomes thorough and the members are assisted by the person or such persons which the Minister or the Ministry may send to assist the committee because the evi-

dence should not be one-sided. They have been sometimes wrongly commented upon by the information given by witnesses which may not be completely or wholly appropriate to the occasion. It is likely to happen—and has been the experience on some occasions. I merely leave it to the goodwill of the House and proper discussions here. What I am trying to suggest is that the Government have carefully considered this clause from this angle that it will assist the committee from knowing the other side of the picture also, and that they may not be drawn to conclusions which are only one-sided from the information given by the witnesses.

It can be further amended. We do not want to give to the witnesses or the representatives of the Ministries or the public undertakings the same status as that of the Members of Parliament. I just want to remove that impression if at all that has been created by this clause. They are there as mere observers to observe what the witnesses are saying. If any clarification has to be done any question can be put with the permission and through the Chairman of the Committee only.

Shrimati Renuka Ray (Malda): May I point out something?

Mr. Speaker: No, no. I will give her an opportunity later.

Shri A. C. Guha: If the hon. Minister has finished I would like to raise a point of order.

Mr. Speaker: He has not finished.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I do not want to take long in order to explain the various aspects of the Motion. I have tried to elaborate, clause by clause, the intentions of Government and the decisions which have been taken after going through the reports of several experts. The Institute of Public Administration itself made a comprehensive report on this. There was the report of the Menon Committee, which was originally appointed by the Congress Committee but which was later on sent up to Government. There were many economic experts on public undertakings. There were the reports of Robson and Galbraith. I can say that more than 15 to 20 reports of experts who have gone into these things are there. As a result of all that we have tried to bring this Motion here which merely brings expert opinion and opinion of Members of Parliament to bear upon public sector undertakings as defined in Schedules I, II and III.

Sir, I beg to move.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Sir, shall we be provided with copies of the statement which the hon. Minister laid on the Table today? (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: Motion moved:

"That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Commitee on State Undertakings be constituted with fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from among the members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;

(2) That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule;

(b) to examine, in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the State Undertakings, whether the affairs of the State Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices:

Provided that the Committee shall not examine and investigate any of the following matters, namely:—

(i) matters of major Government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the State Undertakings;

[Mr. Speaker]

(ii) matters of day-to-day administration;

(iii) matters concerning wages, conditions of employment and other questions normally decided between the employer and the employees by agreement or determined through recognised machinery;

(iv) matters for the consideration of which machinery is established by any special statute under which a particular State Undertaking is established.

With regard to the State Undertakings specified in Part III of the Schedule, the Committee shall not adopt or pursue any procedure which are not consistent with the interests of security.

(3) That the Joint Committee shall have the power to send for persons, papers and documents (save that they shall not be competent to call for such evidence or papers or documents as are stated by the Minister concerned to be confidential and the disclosure of which would be against public interest) and to examine witnesses, provided that such examination takes place in the presence of the representatives of the Ministries concerned and opportunity is given to the said representatives to put questions to the witnesses.

(4) That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters.

(5) That as from the constitution of the Joint Committee, the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha and the Public Accounts Committee shall cease to exercise their functions in relation to the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule.

(6) That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for a period of three years:

Provided that if any member of the Joint Committee ceases to be a member of Parliament before the expiry of the said period of three years, he shall cease to be a member of the Joint Committee.

(7) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be five.

(8) That in other respects the rules of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaer may make.

(9) That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.

SCHEDULE

(LIST OF STATE UNDERTAKINGS)

PART I

State Undertakings established by Central Acts.

1. The Damodar Valley Corporation.
2. Industrial Finance Corporation.
3. The Indian Airlines Corporation.
4. The Air India International.
5. The Life Insurance Corporation.
6. The Central Warehousing Corportion.
7. Oil & Natural Gas Commission.

PART II

(State Undertakings which are Government Companies formed under the Companies Act)

Every Government company whose annual report is placed before the Houses of Parliament under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956, other than the State Undertakings included in Part III thereof.

PART III

1. Hindustan Aircraft Ltd., Bangalore.
2. Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore.
3. Mazagon Docks Ltd., Bombay.
4. Garden Reach Workshop Ltd., Calcutta."

There are some amendments.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, my There is a point of order, Sir.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Sir, my point of order is that this Motion would be out of order by reason of the fact that clause (5) of the Motion reads thus:

> "That as from the constitution of the Joint Committee, the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha and the Public Accounts Committee shall cease to exercise their functions in relation to the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule."

Under rule 308 of the Rules of Procedure, the functions of the Public Accounts Committee have been laid down; and one of the functions is—

> "It shall also be the duty of the Committee—to examine the statement of accounts showing the income and expenditure of state corporations....."

Under rule 331, no amendment of the rules can be made except by the procedure provided in rules 329, 330 and 331. Therefore, when the hon. Minister moves that the functions of the two committees shall cease, it is a substantial alteration of the rules relating to the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. That can only be done by the procedure provided for amendment of the rules. Clause (5), therefore, short-circuits the procedure prescribed for amending the rules. Unless that procedure is followed, my submission is that by a mere Motion Government cannot effect an amendment of the Rules of Procedure.

Shri Morarka: By the constitution of this Committee the rule may be amended.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Clause (5) says that—

> "From the constitution of the Joint Committee the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha shall cease to exercise...." (*Interruption*).

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Member says that the rule should first be amended and then the committee shall be constituted. Till then, by a motion of this kind, there is no right to alter the rules.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The correct procedure would have been for Government to have brought in an amendment of the rules relating to the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee and then to have brought forward this Motion In other words, by one clause of this Motion they are short-circuiting the procedure and completely altering the character and structure and functions of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Commitee which they are not entitled to do. Before altering such functions the House would surely like to discuss the matter and seek justification from Government whether such alterations are desirable and so on and so forth.

Therefore, my submission is that this clause (5) is out of order.

If that is out of order then the whole Motion would be out of order for this reason that this clause (5) is not severable from the rest of the Motion. It would be ultimately the setting up of two parallel bodies with coordinate authority which might give conflicting reports and put the House in a difficulty.

Shri Manubhai Shah: I am submitting that already we have placed the

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reasons for the constitution of this Committee. I gave elaborately the whole background. Once the Motion is adopted the observations of the hon. Member would come in. If it is not passed, then, the question of amendment of the rules does not arise. If the House is pleased to pass the Motion, then the necessary formality for amending the rules would be complied with. This would not come into existence till such time the rules are amended.

Shri A. C. Guha: My point of order is.....

Mr. Speaker: Is it a different point of order or is it the same?

Shri A. C. Guha: It is a different one.

13 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: Then, let me dispose of this first. The matter is quite simple. The hon. Minister agrees that this Resolution will not have the effect of automatically bringing into effect the superseding powers in respect of the Estimates Committee. He contemplates that the rules may be amended after the Resolution is passed. He agrees with Shri Bharucha. The only point is whether we must first amend the rule and then constitute the Committee or pass this Resolution and then amend the rules. The hon. Members can move an amendment that particular steps may be taken to amend the rules. Similarly, Government may bring in an amendment saying that the rules may be amended. The hon. Minister says that it would not come into existence as soon as it is passed but it is subject to the other steps being taken under the rules. Can we make it more clear? We can say in clause 5 that consequential amendments may be made in the rules.

Shri Nath Pai: Sir, the rules take precedence over this particular Resolution. We are normally guided by the rules. If we pass a resolution which runs counter to that, it is not good. Rules have precedence but you are giving a ruling that rules can be amended retrospectively. That is not a consequential amendment.

Shri Vidya Charan Shukla (Baloda-Bazar): The passage of this motion will not automatically alter the status of the PAC or EC. Clause 5 states:

> "As from the constitution of the Joint Committee, the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha and the Public Accounts Committee shall cease to exercise their functions in relation to the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule."

So, it is not from the date of passing of the motion.

Mr. Speaker: To avoid the difficulty they may add at the end of clause 5 that steps may be taken to have the necessary amendments carried out in the rules.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: When the Resolution is passed by the House, they will be automatically made.

Mr. Speaker: It is not automatic.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: May I suggest that the correct amendment would be to add a proviso at the end, saying: 'Provided that such a joint committee shall not be constituted until the rules relating to the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are suitably amended'.

Some Hon. Members: No, Sir.

Mr. Speaker: The intention is clear. A suitable amendment may be drafted and Shri Bharucha also may see it so that an agreed amendment may be brought in.

Dr. M. S. Aney: The Joint Committee will come into existence immediately after the Resolution is passed.

Mr. Speaker: How can it come into existence automatically? Election has

to take place. It may be subject to the modification of the rules found necessary relating to the appointment or establishment of these committees. Suitable amendments may be placed before the House later on.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, my submission is different. The Lok Sabha has the exclusive right of making any budgetary recommendations or examining the current accounts of the Government. That is why there is no Member of the Rajya Sabha in the Estimates Committee. Even in the Public Accounts Committee, the Resolution moved by the hon. Prime Minister on 12th May 1953, says that the House recommends to the Council of States that they do agree to nominate seven Members from the Council of States to associate with the Public Accounts Committee. They are associate Members. But here the language says: 'do join in the said Joint Committee'. That is to say, they will have full rights. The hon. Minister has also stated that the Select Committee in the United Kingdom is a Select Committee of the House of Commons and there is no one from the House of Lords. I feel that this motion is contradictory to the Constitution and contravenes the right of this House as regards the financial and budgetary matters. Therefore, I feel that this should be properly amended. This Committee will combine the functions of both the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. It may be pointed out that the Estimates Committee has no Members from the Rajya Sabha. That is my point of order.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: To reinforce my hon. friend's arguments, the quorum is of five Members. It is conceivable that there may be four Members of Rajya Sabha and one from Lok Sabha in which case the Rajya Sabha will dictate the economic policies in regard to financial matters.

The Minister of Law (Shri A. K. Sen): Sir, I am afraid I have not been able to follow the point of order. I want to see, if the hon. Member will oblige, me, the relevant articles of the Constitution which, he thinks, are contravened. I cannot argue in a vacuum.

Shri A. C. Guha: You may recall, Sir, that in spite of influential pressure the hon. Speaker resisted the introduction of any Member from Rajya Sabha in the Estimates Committee and they were allowed in the PAC only as associate Members—not as full Members of the Committee.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is a question of policy. But what is the point of order? What is the article of the Constitution which is contravened?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Supposing there are five Members sitting and four are from Rajya Sabha, and only one from Lok Sabha the decision taken may be a material decision which affects the money Bills or financial Bills.

Shri A. K. Sen: How can it be a money Bill?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Whatever it is, it may affect the financial powers of this House and the other House has no power.

Shri A. C. Guha: There is for instance the question of examining the current estimates.

Shri A. K. Sen: That has nothing to do with Constitution.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: When the Estimates Committee was formed, this question was brought up and it was decided that it was not possible to have Members of the Rajya Sabha on it because money matters were taken up there.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I ask the hon. Members to keep the two things separate? One is the question of desirability of associating the Members from Rajya Sabha. The other is a point of order. What is the constitutional prohibition against having Members of the Rajya Sabha brought into this Committee? If I am shown

[Shri A. K. Sen]

the relevant article of the Constitution, I can answer it. But the argument is proceeding on the basis as though there is some prohibition in the Constitution and that prohibition is being contravened.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Law Minister is not replying to a simple point which has been raised. I think he should help the House. The question raised is that in the Estimates Committee there is no Member from the Rajya Sabha. In the Public Accounts Committee seven Members are treated as associated with the Committee. This Joint Committee is to take over part of the functions that are being fulfilled or discharged today by the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee. It has been suggested that a few Members of the other House should be invited to join this Comittee. In the past we have followed a certain procedure and the farthest we have gone is to associate certain Members from the other House. Why is it that when the same functions are being transferred to another committee, a new phrase, inviting them "to join" is being used? It is a very simple point which Shri A. C. Guha has raised. It is no use asking him to quote the articles of the Constitution. It is up to the Government to tell us why this modification has been introduced.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, it is a question of policy. It is for this House to decide whether it will only associate or bring in any Members.

Shri Asoka Mehta: The Government has brought forward a certain motion. It has not been explained by the hon. Minister. The hon. Member, Shri A. C. Guha, is trying to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister. If he gives us a clarification, we will understand. Why has the Government changed it from "association" to "joining"?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is a different matter. I was only answering a point of order. As I said,—I am answering the point raised by the hon. Member just now—it is a question of desirability which this House will no doubt decide as to whether it will associate Members of the Rajya Sabha.

Shri A. C. Guha: I think, it is a question of the rights of this House which has the sole authority to decide in financial matters. The Public Accounts Committee deals with past accounts, but the Estimates Committee deals with current accounts and estimates. That is why no Member of the Rajya Sabha has been taken into the Estimates Committee. As the Public Accounts Committee deals only with the past accounts—the accounts of the past three or four years—some Rajya Sabha Members have been taken over only as associate Members; that is also not as full Members of the Committee.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava (Hissar): The hon. Law Minister has asked us to show what the particular article of the Constitution is, which is contravened. So far as the budget matters or money matters are concerned, it is the accepted convention all over the world that this House, that is, the lower House, is the exclusive authority and has the final say. So far as budget matters are concerned, may, I ask, why is not the same power given to the Rajya Sabha as to the Lok Sabha? When the question of the Public Accounts Committee came, many of the Members also opposed the association of those Members to the Public Accounts Committee. It was at the instance of the hon. Prime Minister that the Speaker agreed to their inclusion, though the Speaker himself was not very sympathetic towards that proposal. But it has been the accepted convention in all countries that the lower House is the custodian in all money matters. Therefore, I think we are making an innovation in the rules and conventions; we are not only inviting some

Members of the other House, which has got no such powers, to associate with us but also to fully participate with us in this matter. It is time that we cried a halt to this, and we should not allow it to be done, because, as a matter of fact, it is an encroachment on the prerogatives and exclusive rights of this House to associate other people who have no right or say in this line.

Shri Morarka: The hon. Law Minister has posed a question as to which is the article in the Constitution which is contravened by this particular motion. I am not a lawyer to point out any such article in the Constitution, but the question is, till 1953 in respect of the Public Accounts Committee and till today, in respect of the Estimates Committee, all the Members have been only from the Lok Sabha. May I ask the Law Minister, under what provision of the Constitution, are the Members of the Estimates Committee only from the Lok Sabha and why Members of the Rajya Sabha are not associated with it? Whether it is in the Constitution or not, there is a convention which has been followed, namely, in all financial matters, only a Committee of this House, with Members of this House only, will have the final say.

I may invite the attention of the House to article 113(2) of the Constitution which reads as follows:—

> "(2) So much of the said estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein."

So, it is only the Members of this House who have a right to recommend about the estimates. Certainly this Committee which is proposed is going to examine the assets of the public undertakings and will have something to say about the estimates of the public undertakings which involve huge maounts. Therefore, I think what the hon. Member, Shri A. C. Guha, has raised is a pertinent question which concerns the privileges of this House. So, I think that if the Members of the other House are to be included, they could only be included as associate Members of the Committee and not as fullfledged Members. This point had been fully debated earlier.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Why should they be included at all?

Shri Morarka: Even in 1953, when a similar motion was accepted, the position was made clear. At that time, it was admitted that only the Members of this House have that privilege, but the other Members were just taken as associate Members. I think this point deserves careful consideration of the House since it concerns the privileges of this House and not of any one individual Member. Therefore, I request the Law Minister to give careful consideration to it, before accepting the motion in its present form.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: What has the Law Minister to say about article 105(3) of the Constitution, which defines the powers of the Houses of Parliament which are the same as those of the House of Commons and are commensurate with the powers of the House of Commons? If the House of Commons did not associate the Lords with its Committee, I do not understand how our powers could be treated differently.

Shri Nathwani (Sorath): Sub-clause (3) of article 105 which has been referred to, will not come in the way of this motion, because it defines the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament and of the members and the committees of each House. At present, we are constituting a Joint Committee and not a Committee of this House only.

Shri A. C. Guha: I object to the words "Joint Committee" also.

Shri Nathwani: We are not discussing the powers and privileges of a Committee of this House only. We are constituting a Joint Committee. Therefore, sub-clause (3) of article 105 does not come in the way of this motion. It says that the powers of each House of Parliament and of the committees shall be those of the House of Commons "at the commencement of this Constitution." At that time, there was no such Committee.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I would like to ask the Law Minister one question. By what right has the Cabinet the final say on matters in this country? Where is the Constitutional provision to show that it is not the President? Thus it is only a convention. In the same way, I would like to point out that there is a convention created by Parliament relating to money matters being dealt with by Lok Sabha alone. What all the previous speakers have said is quite right, and the point made by Shri A. C. Guha is completely in order.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I answer the hon. lady Member first? If I may say so, with respect to her, she has gone completely off the tangent. It was never claimed on behalf of the Cabinet that the Cabinet was the ultimate authority. Otherwise, there is no necessity to come to Parliament!

Shrimati Renuka Ray: What I meant was the Cabinet is deriving its authority from the Parliament. I want to know whether it is two body which is final or not?

Shri A. K. Sen: There is nothing except bringing in a motion—

Shrimati Renuka Ray: I am talking about the constitution of this country which follows certain conventions.

Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava: She says that the convention should be accepted as binding and should not be compared with.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: By which authority the Cabinet of this country or the Government as such has the final say about things, once Parliament makes a law? It is the Parliament and the Cabinet that have the final say or authority although the Constitution brings in the President.

Mr. Speaker: Order, order, Once the hon. Member stands to speak, she might say her point and conclude.

Shri A. K. Sen: We need not go into the physics of the Constitution and the rights availed of by the Cabinet. In fact, the Cabinet does not exist as in enitity in the Constitution itself. It is only the council of ministers which is recognised by the Constitution. So far as Parliament is concerned, its functions are quite well known and prescribed, and within its field, it is paramount, and the Cabinet has to bow its head before the decision of Parliament. So far as the constitution of this Committee is concerned, whether it should be a Joint Committee or not, whether Members of the Rajya Sabha should be brought in only as associate Members or not, are questions of policy which this House will have to decide.

So far as the question of constitutionality of this matter is concerned, I do not think there is any constitutional bar in this House recommending or passing a resolution setting up a Joint Committee to report on the public undertakings. So far as public undertakings are concerned, their powers are subject to scrutiny both by this House as also of the Rajya Sabha. The finances of the public undertakings are not the finances of the Government of India. So far as Money Bills are concerned there is no doubt that it is the exclusive privilege of this House, as provided in the Constitution. But as to whether a proper convention should be set up excluding the Rajya Sabha altogether from having any voice in the running of public sector undertakings or not is a question which should be debated coolly. This House should ponder very carefully as to whether in the name of privilege—I have no doubt

that there is no such privilege recognised either in England or here—in setting up a committee for the supervision of the running of these public undertakings, this House will exclude completely any representation of the Rajya Sabha.

The House should remember that the affairs of public undertakings are subject to debate in both Houses. We know in what circumstances the budget is taken up and debated. Questions on public underakings are equally asked and answered on the floor of this House and on the floor of the other House. When debates take place on their affairs here as well as in the other House, it will be difficult to say—of course, after due deliberation, if this House decides so, naturally Government will accept it; that is a different matter—but it is very difficult to assert *ipse dixit* that the Rajya Sabha should not be represented at all.

It is no use appealing either to the traditions of the British House of Commons or to other legislatures, when this country has developed a pattern of public undertakings which is peaculiar to itself. I have made a good deal of study personally; I am not trying to put it as a piece of showmanship, but I am saying it only for the purpose of letting the House know that in the making up of this resolution and in the recommendations that the Government have made to this House, mature consideration has gone and we have made a thorough study of the position in England and here. The entire scheme of public undertakings run under the supervision of Parliament is a matter which has developed a peculiar pattern in this country, a pattern which is not to be found either in England or in any other country.

An Hon. Member: In U.K. it is there.

Shri A. K. Sen: Certainly not. If the hon. Member comes and discusses it with me, I will convince him. This country is quite proud of the fact that parliamentary democracy has been carried on for about 12 years so successfully and the entire scheme of public undertakings is supervised by Parliament. Questions are being asked and answered and the entire Parliament is exercising supervision. Now, when a separate committee is to be set up exclusively charged with the task of supervising the running of these public undertakings, the question is, is that committee to be only a committee of this House or of both the Houses? If it is a committee only of this House, in the other House there will be constant criticism and hostility against the report of this committee.

Shri A. C. Guha: In regard to the Estimates Committee, there is nothing like that in the Rajya Sabha.

Shri A. K. Sen: That possibility is there. It is not so much a question of asserting the privilege of this House as of negativing the recognised right of the other House having its voice felt in the running of the public undertakings.

This House will, therefore, have to debate as a matter of policy whether it should set up a committee of its own only or a committee with representation from the other House. Whether that representation should be full representation or associate representation is again a matter of policy and not a question of constitutionality, a question which is well within the competence of the House and completely within its sphere and jurisdiction to decide. This House will have to arrive at a conclusion whether it should set up a committee of its own exclusively or a committee in which there will be representation from the other House and if so, what type of representation the other House should have—full representation of associate representation. Government have, after mature consideration, felt that since the Rajya Sabha is equally interested in the running of the public undertakings, there should be a re-

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presentation of one-third of the total membership of 15. There should be 10 Members fhom this House and 5 from the other House.

Therefore, this House has a preponderant representation and a dominant voice in the committee. To give one-third representation to the Rajya Sabha would be a wise thing, because just as we are vehement here in asserting our rights, the other House will be equally vehement when this goes there. It will be not a good day when this House starts any conflict over these common matters of interest between itself and the other House.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: We shall be able to abolish the Rajya Sabha. Then what happens?

Shri A. K. Sen: The hon. Member has got more powers than ourselves.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: The country has got more powers than you and I.

Shri A. K. Sen: There is a procedure laid down in the Constitution for that, but that is a wider question. So long as it functions, so long as public undertakings are answerable to Rajya Sabha as much as to this House, we shall have to listen to the voice of the Rajya Sabha, however much some hon. Members may dislike it. If I may say so again, it will not be a very wise step to start a conflict with the other House on such matters of common interest.

Some Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Speaker: I have heard enough. The point raised by Shri Guha and supported by some Members crystallises into this. There is difference between the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. With reference to the Public Accounts Committee, some Members of the Rajya Sabha are associated and according to him, they have not full Members of the Public Accounts Committee. So far as the Estimates Committee is concerned, under the Constitution, the estimates can be scrutinised, amended and altered only by this House and the other House has jurisdiction only to discuss them.

So far as public accounts are concerned, the Auditor General looks into the accounts after the moneys are spent, prepares his report and makes it available to both Houses of Parliament. Each House of Parliament has got concurrent jurisdiction to discuss threadbare the report of the Auditor General. The Auditor General's report forms the basis of discussion for the Public Accounts Committee. Independently of the Audit Report, the Pubilc Accounts Committee does not exercise normally any jurisdiction, unless some matters are referred to it for the purpose of scrutiny regarding expenditure. That is not done with respect to the Estimates Committee.

The Estimates Committee deals with the grants. Following the House of Commons practice, we have developed to this extent that the Estimates Committee practically has the final word regarding its recommendations. A committee consisting of a large number of Members—30—is appointed to do what the Parliament itself should do. Parliament having no time to scrutinise every one of the details of the Demands for Grants during the time of the budget discussion, leisurely that work is done by the Estimates Committee.

The practice that we have developed here is, whatever recommendation regarding the cutting of expenditure or economy is suggested by the Estimates Committee, that is accepted as the decision of this House. No resolution is allowed to be passed and no discussion is allowed. If the Government is not able to implement any of those recommendations, the procedure evolved is to refer back that matter to the Estimates Committee and convince them. Either they are convinced or

the Government is convinced. Therefore, an agreed solution is brought about, and never has the Government refused to implement that. The convention that has been established is that the Government is bound ultimately by what the Estimates Committee does. This is the vital difference between the proceedings of the Estimates Committee and those of the Public Accounts Committee. The Public Accounts Committee only examines the reports of the Auditor-General and makes certain remarks and observations for the future. Even with respect to the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee, if any excess expenditure has been brought to notice for regularising it once again that matter has got to come up here in this House and not in the other House. Therefore with a view to giving them an opportunity to discuss, which they can do in their own House, they have been associated with the Public Accounts Committee. But that is not so with respect to the Estimates Committee.

So far as the Estimates Committee is concerned I am only making these remarks so that I may have greater elucidation with respect to them—the Law Minister asked, where is the provision in the Constitution. The Constitution under article 113 says:

> "(1) So much of the estimates as relates to other expenditure shall be submitted in the form of demands for grants to the House of the People, and the House of the People shall have power to assent, or to refuse to assent, to any demand, or to assent to any demand subject to a reduction of the amount specified therein."

Now, if that is so with respect to the demands placed before the House, shall we indirectly concede now by a resolution of this House what is not conceded under the Constitution to the Rajya Sabha with respect to these demands? Whether a demand ought to be assented to or not is the concern of those representatives who are directly authorised by the people and who are responsible to the people.

So far as the question of taking in Members from the other House is concerned, the danger is this. We will assume that at a sitting four Members of Rajya Sabha and one Member of Lok Sabha are present. What they decide in that Committee will be binding upon this House. Shall we allow a thing to be done which is not done under the Constitution? I am only posing this question for the purpose of getting an answer. It is a serious matter. What I mean to say is, if the Estimates Committee otherwise constituted entirely by Lok Sabha Members comes to a conclusion that a particular amount ought to be cut down, is it open to Government to bring four Members of Rajya Sabha and one Member of Lok Sabha, when the other Members of Lok Sabha are absent, and get it regularised by them as originally proposed? I am not saying that the Government will do so. But is it not possible for them to do so?

Shri A. K. Sen: The estimates of public undertakings are not estimates of the Government of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Shri A. C. Guha: They form part of the Consolidated Fund.

Shri A. K. Sen: You will find from the Schedule, Sir, that they are not departments of Government.

Mr. Speaker: Even the Estimates Committee they do not go into the details of the disposition or expenditure of those public undertakings. It may look into the accounts. But we are concerned with the authority of the Estimates Committee to decide as to how much ought to be given to a public undertaking, whether a public undertaking requires the amount proposed or not etc. It is we who have to pass the grant here. I am not going into the question of details. I am aware that even now in the Estimates Committee they do no go into the

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actual details. I have been avoiding questions here also. If some more autonomy ought to be given to public undertakings I do not think the House is unfavourable to it. But this House has ultimately the responsibility of voting or not voting a grant or abolishing or keeping an undertaking. Under those circumstances, it is for this House to say whether a particular undertaking has been properly and economically whether it should be closed down or it. These are recommendations which some more money should be given to relate to money and money can be voted only by this House. Shall we indirectly give that power to the other House which becomes binding upon this House also? Shall we say that hereafter the committee's report shall be scanned by the House and it will have to be passed by a majority in the House? If a Minister does not agree with a report of the committe he can easily smash it if it is brought here. The object of not bringing the Estimates Committee's recommendations for discussion in this House is only to avoid that. If the Government is not agreeable to a report or if the Minister concerned does not like a particular recommendation, the Government can easily through its majority in the House upset the decision of the Committee. In the Committee all sections are represented. Their decisions are not usually carried merely by a single majority; they try to reach as far as possible unanimous decisions. Therefore, my fear is that we would be indirectly giving to the other House what the Constitution does not want.

Of course, there ought to be no attempt on the part of this House to deny to the other House what legitimately is due to it. It can criticise the public accounts. That is another matter. There is no harm in associating them. But so far as estimates are concerned they have absolutely nothing to do with them. They can make some observations, but merely making observations is a different matter. It is the function of a committee. In that committee they can say whether it should be voted or not. We have been accepting recommendations of such committees. They won't have any vote. If they can vote they can outvote the others present and then it becomes an Estimates Committee of the other House which has absolutely no jurisdiction to reduce or increase amounts. Are we not thereby indirectly encroaching upon the provisions of the Constitution?

As a matter of fact, when a similar attempt was made to bring in these people in the Estimates Committee, at that time I believe my predecessor and myself were against it. So far as the Estimates Committee is concerned we have not given them representation. We said that there they ought not to be brought in, by all means have them in the Public Accounts Committee.

There is one other matter. I understand that in the House of Commons when a similar resolution on the public undertakings was brought in the proposal was to have a joint committee of both the Houses—if I am wrong I may be corrected—but on an objection taken that there ought not to be a joint committee the House of Lords was not represented and there was only a committee of the House of Commons.

Shri A. C. Guha: A Select Committee of the House of Commons.

Mr. Speaker: There also it is not a joint committee of both the Houses. We have drawn up our Constitution on the pattern of what prevails in the House of Commons and the House of Lords. No money Bills can be passed by the other House. Estimates cannot be checked by them. We are now trying to give indirectly what even the House of Commons has not done. Our public undertakings are based upon their public undertakings, and this committee that is proposed is also

based upon the committee there. Even from that point of view I would like to have some clarification for the Members of this House as to why there should be a change here, why we should provide what the Constitution does not specifically provide and why we should go back on what we have already decided as far as our Estimates Committee is concerned. These are the three points on which I would like to have some clarification from the hon. Minister.

Shri A. C. Guha: Sir, before you allow the hon. Minister to speak may I make a submission? I want to correct something which the hon. Minister said. He said the amounts of these public undertakings would not form any part of the Consolidated Fund of India. That is not correct, because any amount given to these companies or corporations either in the form of shares or loans will surely be shown in our Budget. You will find that these amounts are shown in the Budget. The profits are as well shown in the budgetary receipts. Therefore, these amounts will form part of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Shri A. K. Sen: What is originally paid by way of share capital will go out of the Consolidated Fund. Every penny that is paid to the company will go out of the Consolidated Fund. What I said was that the estimated receipts and expenditure within the meaning of article 113 would not include the estimated receipts and expenditure of these public undertakings.

Mr. Speaker: As he goes on I will put some questions. What about the surplus? Who will take that away?

Shri A. K. Sen: That will go into...

Shri A. C. Guha: ..... estimated receipts.

Mr. Speaker: Is it not open to this House to say that there ought to have been a little more surplus? If the directors do not show any surplus and spend away all the amount, is it not open to this House to say that the surplus ought not to have been spent like that?

Shri A. K. Sen: It is open to the House because it exercises supervision over the Government. But the estimated receipts and expenditure within the meaning of article 113 do not include the estimated receipts and expenditure of these corporations because a corporation is separate in law.

Some Hon. Members: Why not?

Shri A. K. Sen: The Accounts will show that they are separate companies.

Shri A. C. Guha: Certain sums are disbursed to that company as share capital or as loan; that is entered in their budget; or certain sums are taken back as profits of that company. That is shown in the budget.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is also a different matter. What is paid out of the share capital is a different matter.

Mr. Speaker: The income and expenditure of the Government is not the same as the income and expenditure of the corporation. All the same, it is the money of this Government. Whatever is contributed to the corporation each year will form part of the budget; whatever is recovered from the corporation will also be shown here. Therefore, whether this corporation has done well or not, whether it should earn more or not and how much of it is to be invested in the corporation is a matter which this House will discuss year after year.

Shri A. K. Sen: I never said that this House cannot do it. But that is not the exclusive jurisdiction of this House. What is the exclusive jurisdiction of this House is the estimated receipt and expenditure within the meaning of articles 112 and 113.

Mr. Speaker: If the other House says that the undertaking is working excellently, are we to quarrel with them? So far as money is concerned,

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exclusive authority is given to this House to avoid any misunderstanding between the two Houses. If one House says "it is all right" and another House says "it is not all right" who is to decide? A Joint Committee of both Houses of Parliament? No. Therefore, such conflicts may arise with respect to money. The other House may say "Yes, the expenditure is all right, the undertaking is working excellently," even though it may be running at a loss. They may say "we may go on investing, we need not get even a pie in the public interest" and so on. If the other House says like that in the committee and many of the members of the committee of this House are not present at such a time, what will happen? I am not going into the details of the administration. We are entitled to know what we are going to spend and what is the return we are going to get, as both of them will form part of the estimates of this House. It is the prerogative of this House to say "you have not done well, you should have done better". Can we allow that power to be diluted by allowing members of the other House to drown the voice of the members of this House in that committee?

Shri A. K. Sen: I do not think that question has really arisen.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: It may arise.

Shri A. K. Sen: As I said, if that question is capable of being raised, Government would have no objection to having members of the other House as associate members. As I said in my answer, whether they should be associated as associate members or full members is a question which this House will decide. So far as Government are concerned, they should have no objection to associate them either as associate members or as full members.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: That is not the question. The question is whether they can be associated at all with this committee.

Shri A. K. Sen: I may be permitted to explain the position.

Mr. Speaker: Let him proceed.

Shri A. K. Sen: This House will decide whether they should be associated at all or not. What I was saying was that whether the other House should be associated as associate member or as full member is a question which this House will decide, and not Shri Braj Raj Singh or myself. Therefore, the question as to...

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is it proper on the part of the Law Minister to reply in this manner? We are discussing a point of order raised by Shri A. C. Guha. You have been pleased to ask certain points for clarification from the Law Minister. Now he is deriding this House. As a matter of fact, the question is whether we can associate members of that House at all with this committee.

Mr. Speaker: Let the Law Minister proceed. I would like him to categorically answer the three points that I have raised.

Shri A. K. Sen: The first point that you were pleased to make was whether by associating members of the other House as full members, this House was parting with any exclusive jurisdiction that this House possesses under the Constitution. My submission in reply to that is a specific "No". If you look at the functions given to this committee, you will find that they have only "(a) to examine the reports and accounts of the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule". They have to examine the reports and accounts of State Undertakings which would be quite separate from the accounts of the Government of India. Then they have to examine "(b) in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the State Undertakings, whether the affairs of the State

Undertakings are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices". This again is a matter which is daily debated in the Rajya Sabha with regard to any public undertaking. Therefore, here it is not a question of debating upon or deciding upon the estimated receipts and expenditure, as mentioned in articles 112 and 113 of the Constitution. The functions that we are giving the Committee under this resolution are two-fold. First of all, the Committee has to examine the accounts of the undertakings, which are not the accounts of the Government of India. Secondly, the Committee has to examine in the context of the autonomy and efficiency of the undertaking whether the affairs are being managed in accordance with sound business principles and prudent commercial practices.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What about item No. 5?

Shri A. K. Sen: That is not either under article 112 or under 113, as you were pleased to point out. These are the two functions of the Committee and to these I do not see any objection on the ground of constitutional impropriety or prohibition.

Mr. Speaker: Is it the desire of the hon. Minister that subject to these functions, the Estimates Committee will decide the other functions?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: The provision that you have is otherwise. It is totally different.

Mr. Speaker: Why should he interrupt like this when I am putting questions? I want to know of the hon. Minister whether we can make it clear by saying "subject to these matters, the Estimates Committee shall have jurisdiction".

Shri A. K. Sen: It is already provided in clause 8:

> "That in other respects the rules of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make."

They relate to all committees.

Shri Jaganatha Rao (Koraput): What about clause 5?

Shri D. C. Sharma: I beg to submit that the hon. Minister should answer your query.

Mr. Speaker: I know.

Shri A. K. Sen: That is what I am trying to, though some hon. Members are not allowing me, by putting questions to you.

Mr. Speaker: I agree with the Law Minister. He says that the residuary powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee are continued under clause 8.

Shri A. K. Sen: Either the Estimates Committee or this House itself will retain the residuary power.

Mr. Speaker: So far as this House is concerned, it has always got the power.

Shri A. K. Sen: There are these two provisions, clauses 5 and 8, the net effect of which is that the residuary power is still retained by the Estimates Committee. The Estimates Committee will function.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: No, no.

Shri A. K. Sen: Will the hon. Member allow me to clarify the position?

Mr. Speaker: When the hon. Minister is answering my questions hon. Members should not interrupt like this. If this is the interpretation, why not we make it clear in paragraph 5 that subject to the other powers in the proviso, the Estimates Committee will continue to have its powers and with respect to those matters where the Estimates Committee shall have no powers this Committee shall have powers?

Shri A. K. Sen: What I am submitting is, as you yourself were pleased

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to point out, instead of leaving it to a committee, we are leaving the residuary problems to be resolved by the House.

Mr. Speaker: The House has already the powers.

Shri A. K. Sen: My point is that the House cannot part with the residuary powers which the Constitution has given to it. Therefore, even if the Estimates Committee is divested of all its powers in regard to public undertakings, the House will retain those powers.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister will kindly resume his seat. The House must understand what we are resolving by this reslution. Let there be no doubt about the substance and let us not allow the language to give a different meaning or interpretation to what we intend. The Estimates Committee has got two sections, one subcommittee dealing with the Ministries and the other dealing exclusively with the accounts of public undertakings. Now a separate committee is sought to be constituted by this Resolution. And we find by experience that with a view to maintain its autonomy certain details and other questions ought not to be looked into. With those safeguards, is it not the intention of the hon. Mover to allow this committee to exercise all the functions of the Estimates Committee? Today it is open to the Estimates Committee to reduce a grant for a particular concern or insist upon a greater return or recommend the cutting down of overhead charges. All that is within the cmpetence of this House and even of the Estimates Committee today. Is it the intention that those things ought to be taken away from this committee? It is open to the Estimates Committee to recommend or to suggest the reduction of amounts that have been given to these and that has to be implemented by the Government. Take for instance, the Bharat Electronics. Half of the amount was not being used. Questions were asked here as to why 50 per cent of it was allotted not to be used and we were not getting anything from that. Similarly, in some other undertakings also. If it is the intention that the present powers of the Estimates Committee ought not to be taken away except to the extent mentioned here because the powers are supposed to be wide, limiting to the experience that we have had during these years the Estimates Committee should continue to exercise its functions and say, "The charges are too much. You must reduce the charges or make a greater contribution to the General Revenues and so on." Will not this Resolution, as it is, take away those powers? Will not this committee be restricted to particular things and the Estimates Committee will not have any jurisdiction? Therefore the present powers of the Estimates Committee will be curtailed. There would not be anything more. Would it not lead to that inference?

Shri A. K. Sen: In my submission the result of this Resolution is to confer these two specific powers mentioned in clause (2) of this Resolution to this Committee.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: That is not what the hon. Commerce Minister said.

Mr. Speaker: Let him explain his position.

Shri A. K. Sen: I will request Shrimati Renuka Ray and Shri Braj Raj Singh not to go on interrupting further.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: The hon. Law Minister was not present when the hon. Minister of Industry spoke. Therefore he does not know what he said.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I request her to finish her submission?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: My submission is that the hon. Law Minister was

not present when the hon. Minister of Industry made his speech in which he definitely said things which led this House to believe that the powers of the Estimates Committee in regard to public undertakings were being made over to the new committee and that there was not going to be any curtailment except for the proviso given in the Resolution. That is what he said. As the hon. Law Minister is speaking a little differently, I would just like to bring this to his notice.

Shri Asoka Mehta: Since there is an interruption I hope the hon. Law Minister will not mind my continuing it. I want to invite his attention to clause 5 which says:

> "That as from the constitution of the Joint Committee, the Estimates Committee of Lok Sabha and the Public Accounts Committee shall cease to exercise their functions...."

It has not said 'particular part of the functions' but says:

> "shall cease to exercise their functions in relation to the State Undertakings specified in the Schedule."

That means, as far as these two Committees are concerned, they will have nothing to do with the State undertakings. Therefore to say that the whole scope of the Committee is what has been laid down in clause (2) is not correct, but it is clause (2) plus what has been laid down in clause (5). Therefore what you were pointing out is very relevant. Because the Estimates Committee today exercises certain functions it is being suggested that those functions be transferred to the new Committee. If we accept what the hon. Law Minister is saying, it means that the new Committee will not exercise the functions of the Estimates Committee but the Estimates Committee will be divested of those functions. Therefore he pointed out that the House will be exercising those functions in a kind of vacuum. He said as much. The House will continue to enjoy it. That is the position which, I suggest, this House will not be willing to accept. It has to be exercised by some committee.

Mr. Speaker: We may say that as from the constitution of this Committee all the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee so far exercised under the rules shall be exercised by this Committee and not by them.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: Then you cannot have Rajya Sabha Members.

Mr. Speaker: I am coming to the other point, namely, whether you can have Rajya Sabha Members or not. Assuming that Rajya Sabha Members go out and a separate committee is appointed, the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee shall all vest in and be carried on by this committee. What is the harm?

Shri Naushir Bharucha: That is already being done.

Mr. Speaker: There are rules there. We can even say that subject to the other provisions mentioned above and the restrictions or limitations mentioned in clause (2) this Committee will exercise all the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee under the rules.

Shri Narasimhan: May I make a small submission? Do our Rules of Procedure permit the constitution of a Select Committee on the present motion just as we have a Select Committee on Bills. As intricate points are involved, that will be desirable.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I say again that what you suggested in regard to clause (5) would certainly have the effect of investing this new Committee with all the functions of the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee.....

Mr. Speaker: Subject to the restrictions.

Shri A. K. Sen: Subject to the restrictions in relation to public undertakings specified in the Schedule. But in that case the question will naturally arise prominently and pertinently whether the Rajya Sabha can be represented as full members. As Shri Mehta was pointing out, so far as the present Resolution is concerned, having invested certain functions in clause (2) we have abolished the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee from having any jurisdiction in regard to the public undertakings. Therefore there is a residue as you were pleased to point out by giving certain illustrations. Naturally it will have to be decided by the whole House because that residue cannot be left in the vaccum. If all the functions which you can conceive and which were open for the competence of the Estimates Committee cannot be brought within clause (2), naturally, as you were pleased to point out, a residue remains. If that residue is not given to this new Committee, that will have to be decided by the whole House. But think a better course will be what you suggested, namely, that clause (5) might be redrafted saying "subject to the above restrictions all functions of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee shall henceforth be invested in this new Committee."

Then the next point will arise. If that is so, much of the work of the Estimates Committee might be touching on articles 112 and 113 of the Constitution. In that case to keep it completely free from all constitutional prohibitions it might be necessary to have Rajya Sabha Members only as associate members without any right of vote . . . .

Some Hon. Members: No; not at all.

Shri A. K. Sen: Or not to have them at all. Shri Braj Raj Singh is not showing patience.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: I am only interested in the constitutional provisions.

Shri A. K. Sen: Shri Braj Raj Singh is an embodiment of impatience, if I may say so.

Mr. Speaker: The hon. Minister suggests that with respect to the Public Accounts they may continue to be members and with respect to the Estimates they may be observers or associate members.

Shri A. K. Sen: We may make them associate members without the right to vote. That will clear the ground because, as you pointed out, there may be a contingency where all the five members present would be Members of the Rajya Sabha.

Mr. Speaker: So far as the Estimates are concerned, they will be there without the right to vote, or will the whole committee be of associate members without the right to vote?

Shri A. K. Sen: I think that will be better instead of splitting up between the Estimates and the Public Accounts. As I said in the very beginning, so far as the Government was concerned its mind was not set to any rigid formula. We were only anxious to see that a new committee is set up charged with the supervision and superintendence of this new field of public undertakings. I said that it will be wise to associate—in what way we associate is a different matter—Members of the Rajya Sabha with it because frequently with regard to accounts and various other matters they are interested in the running of public undertakings. This clears the entire ground.

14 hrs.

Mr. Speaker: I will now call the substitute motion.

Shri A. C. Guha: My point of order, Sir,. . . .

Mr. Speaker: I am not going to allow again and again. Hon. Members will have an opportunity. Mr. Dasappa

there is a substitute motion.

Shri Asoka Mehta: What has happened to the point of order?

Mr. Speaker: So far as the point of order is concerned, I shall put it under three items. First, the Rajya Sabha ought not to be associated with the Estimates Committee portion here; second, that the Estimates Committee's powers ought not to be curtailed except to the extent that is specifically mentioned in clause 2. This is somewhat explanatory. What exactly the Estimates Committee is doing now has been put in the form of a motion—not go into major items of policy and so on. These are what are being observed in practice. The hon. Minister has agreed that subject to these other provisions this Commitee will function. I will come later on to the question of associating the Rajya Sabha. Whatever Committee is appointed, with or without Rajya Sabha Members, it shall exercise all the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee subject to all these restrictions. It is for hon. Members to go into the restrictions in detail. So far as the point of order is concerned.....

Shri A. C. Guha: That would make fundamental changes in the whole operation of this.

Mr. Speaker: I am disposing of the point of order. I am not disposing of the subject matter. Hon. Members may speak and remove item after item of the restrictions, or remove the entire thing. I have no objection I am called upon to give my ruling regarding the point of order that has been raised. So far as this motion is concerned, a doubt was raised as to whether, on account of clause (2) the Estimates Committee will be deprived of the power that is being vested in this Committee. The hon. Minister will amend it suitably. He says that he agrees with it. Subject to these restrictions, this Commitee shall exercise all the powers of the Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee. This disposes of one portion.

The second point is whether the Rajya Sabha should be associated or not. He says that already the Rajya Sabha Members are associated in the Public Accounts Committee. Now, he wants them to be associated in this Committee also. The other objection raised is that they have the right to vote out. He says that they will be merely associate members, because Rajya Sabha has got also a right to discuss these matters. They will be here, they will merely discuss and give their advice; they won't have the vote, so far as this matter is concerned. Is it not so?

Shri A. K. Sen: Yes.

Mr. Speaker: This is what he has said. In view of the altered situation, I do not think there is any point of order. He will propose suitable amendments to this. That disposes of the point of order. In view of the statement of the hon. Minister, there is absolutely no more point of order. He has explained it. It is open to hon. Members not to accept what the hon. Minister says. I would request the hon. Minister to propose suitable amendments. It is open to the House to do what they like.

Shri H. N. Mukerjee (Calcutta—Central): Are you satisfied yourself with the *modus operandi* which is in the contemplation of the Minister, in accordance with which the position of the Estimates Committee will not be adversely impinged upon and at the same time, this Committee can usefully perform its functions? My difficulty is that we are by the backdoor introducing something which is adversely affecting the position of the Estimates Committee and the whole principle of the position of the Lok Sabha in regard to certain matters. Unless you are satisfied in regard to the *modus operandi* of the particular provisions agreed to by the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Minister at your suggestion, unless that is clear, it will be very difficult for us to make up our mind.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: As you know, as far as the Estimates Committee is concerned, we do not go into matters of major Government policy. This matter may be dropped. It is in the Rules. Second is matters of day-to-day administration. We sometimes go into question No. (iii).

Mr. Speaker: I am afraid, I cannot go on allowing hon. Members to speak.

Shri A. C. Guha: My point of order should be allowed.

Mr. Speaker: I have said what I had to say. I have understood his point in the manner I can understand. Subject to these, I will ask the hon. Law Minister to make amendments. When it comes, hon. Members can remove the various items, one after another. The hon. Member may persuade the House to remove them.

Shri A. K. Sen: What the restrictions should be, it is a matter for the House to decide.

Shri A. C. Guha: It should be a Committee of this House under the general supervision of the Speaker of the House. It cannot be a Joint Committee. The right of examining the current estimates should be exclusively the right of the Members of this House.

Shri A. K. Sen: I think I have made it quite clear. We will table amendments pursuant to your suggestion that so far as representation of the Rajya Sabha is concerned, they will only come as associate members without the right to vote.

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members will examine it further.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: In view of the fact that the discussion has disclosed that there is need for making fundamental changes in the composition functions of the committee, it is only fair to the House that the Government must prepare a fresh draft and circulate to us by this evening. This debate should stand over till tomorrow.

Shri Manubhai Shah: There are other points. In order to bring a comprehensive motion redrafted in the light of the observations, we would like to have the valuable observations of the House, if possible, on other points also.

Mr. Speaker: Subject to the broad outline detailed by the hon. Law Minister so far as these two points which have been raised are concerned, there will be discussion. I will call on Shri Dasappa to move his substitute motion.

Shri A. K. Sen: May I make one point clear? As I explained, the Government's mind is not dead set on any particular motion. his has been brought with a view to elicit the opinion of the House from every section. After that, our mind is free and we will accept such amendments as are necessary.

Shri Morarka: It is already two O'clock. Today, there is Private Members' Business. This discussion will take some time . . .

Mr. Speaker: Let him move the substitute motion.

Shri Dasappa (Bangalore): Mr. Speaker, with your permission, I beg to move what is known as the substitute motion . . .

Mr. Speaker: May I suggest to both the Ministers that this will be discussed till 2.30. Thereafter, they will prepare a revised draft with these modifications and circulate it if they can even this evening or even tomorrow. There is time. We will circulate it. This matter may come up on Monday, the 27th.

Some Hon. Members: Tomorrow. It will be too early.

Mr. Speaker: It will be too early. Let hon. Members scan all this and come prepared on Monday.

Some Hon. Members: There may be other work.

Mr. Speaker: Very well; if it is given tonight, we will circulate it.

Shri Naushir Bharucha: When shall we send in amendments? It will be on Monday only.

Mr. Speaker: Every attempt is made to give as much time to hon. Members as possible to think out this matter. In the meanwhile, the hon. Law Minister will place also the re-draft in accordance with what has happened here. The hon. Minister Shri Humayun Kabir is telling me that his Bill would not take more than 15 minutes.

Some Hon. Members: No, no.

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I hope so.

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty: No, no. It is an important matter.

Shri Humayun Kabir: It depends on the House.

Shri A. K. Sen: This motion may come up again on Tuesday next.

Mr. Speaker: Shall we adjourn straightaway?

Shrimati Renuka Ray: Before you adjourn it, Sir, changes will be necessary in other clauses of the resolution.

Shri A. K. Sen: It will come before the House.

Shrimati Renuka Ray: There are other points and changes may be suggested by the House.

Mr. Speaker: They will bring a new draft in pursuance of what has happened in regard to the two points of order that have been raised. There will be a new draft before the House. Even then, it will be open to hon. Members to accept or not to accept or to modify it. I will allow sufficient time. The substitute motion will be called on that day. We will adjourn this matter and take up Private Members' business if they are ready.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My Bill is before that.

Mr. Speaker: Yes; Shri Humayun Kabir.

14.10 hrs.

INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY BILL

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir): I beg to move:

> "That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, be taken into consideration".

I am very grateful to you for giving me this opportunity of moving for consideration the Institutes of Technology Bill, 1961. This is a very important but a very non-controversial Bill.

14.11 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

The Kharagpur Institute has already been incorporated by an Act of this House, and it has established itself as one of the leading institutions in the country. It has won recognition outside India as well.

Since then, three more Indian Institutes of Technology have been established at Bombay, Kanpur and Madras. These four institutions mark the apex of the structure of

[Shri Humayun Kabir]

technical education in this country. They are all institutions of national importance, and this Bill seeks to declare them as institutions of national importance and provide for their proper co-ordination and administration.

The Bill provides that all these four institutions will be autonomous; and in academic matters, their senates will have complete powers. There will be a council which will co-ordinate certain administrative matters.

Since the principle of this Bill has already been accepted by the House in the case of the Kharagpur Institute, and we are only extending the same principles to the other three institutes. I do not propose to make any further speech at this stage and I would request the House to take the Bill into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Motion moved:

> "That the Bill to declare certain institutions of technology to be institutions of national importance and to provide for certain matters connected with such institutions and the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, be taken into consideration."

Shri Supakar (Sambalpur): I was not a Member of this House when the Kharagpur Institute of Technology was declared an institution of national importance. Therefore, I have a right to speak and to object to the fundamental principles enunciated in the present Bill. We find that it is necessary to encourage and to enlarge the scope of technical education in this country. But there is one danger, as I envisage it, in passing a Bill of this nature.

I find that unfortunately we are in the habit of creating caste distinction in so many institutions that we bring into being in this country. The Institute at Kharagpur has already been established and has been declared to be of national importance. Now, Government are going to give a statutory status to the other three institutes of technology at Bombay, Kanpur and Madras, so that all these four institutions will be of the same category. We know that there is the university at Roorkee. That stands in a category by itself. But these four institutes will be in a different category. Then, we have the regional colleges of engineering, which will probably form a third category, which will be partly under the control of the Government of India and partly under the control of the State Governments. Then, in the fourth category, we have the engineering colleges in the different States.

In a democratic country like ours, I do not know if by creating a separate category of institutes, Government are not creating institutes which will have some sort of a superiority complex as compared with other such institutions. At pages 21 and 22 of the Bill, in the Financial Memorandum appended thereto, we have been given an idea of the amount of money that will be spent in these institutes.

I do not know whether the staff that will be appointed in these institutes will have a sperior status, so far as pay, prospects and other amenities are concerned, as compared with the staff of other institutes like the regional colleges of engineering and the engineering colleges in the different States of India, and I do not know whether the students that go into and come out of such institutions will have privileges and facilities which may not probably be available to the students of other institutions of a more general nature. I hope the hon. Minister will clear these doubts, and will give us an assurance that though these institutes are given a separate status by this measure, the staff as well as the students of these institutions will have the same facilities and privileges, so far as pay and other amenities are concerned, as compared with those of the staff and students of other engineering colleges.

So far as the scheme of the Bill is concerned, I might say that under this measure, these institutes are being raised to the status more or less of universities, although there will be a council to look after and co-ordinate the functions of all these four institutions.

So far as the functioning of the institutes and the educational and administrative aspects of these institutes are concerned I submit that the whole thing could have been a little more democratic. I have compared the scheme of this Bill with that of any ordinary university in India. I am a member of one of the university bodies, and I find that even people from outside the academic sphere do come into the university bodies, and they do make a useful contribution to the maintenance of the academic standards and also to the better administration of the universities. But, here I find that the academic body, namely the senate will be more or less a nominated body. The composition of the senate is given in clause 14.

It reads:

"The Senate of each Institute shall consist of the following persons, namely:—

(a) the Director, ex-officio, who shall be the Chairman of the Senate;

(b) the Deputy-Director, ex-officio;

(c) the professors appointed or recognised as such by the Chairman in consultation with the Director, from among educationists of repute, one each from the fields of science, engineering and humanities;

(e) such other members of the staff as may be laid down in the Statutes".

It appears from this that all the members are practically ex-officio.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Let him not please be misled by the word 'Senate'. It is an Academic Council. It consists of teachers. It is not an administrative body.

Shri Supakar: Where is the Senate then? There is no Senate. The Board of Governors is the governing body.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The Board is the executive body. The Senate is the academic body.

Shri Supakar: There is the governing body, and the Senate, as the hon. Member himself says, is the academic body....

Shri Humayun Kabir: With academicians.

Shri Supakar: .... which probably corresponds to the Board of Studies or something like that.

Shri Humayun Kabir: Academic Council.

Shri Supakar: Even in universities, the Academic Council will have some elected representatives. If the Board is a body corresponding to the Senate in other universities, I feel that the matter becomes still worse.

Shri Humayun Kabir: On a point of clarification. The hon. Member probably has not read the Bill. The Board administrates the institute and corresponds to the Syndicate and the Senate in ordinary universities. The Senate here is the Academic Council and it is the acknowledged practice everywhere that in all Academic Councils you should have only academicians. So far as the Board is concerned, it is the Senate plus the Syndicate of the ordinary university. There non-academicians are also associated and there are a number of non-officials also.

Shri Supakar: The hon. Minister is referring to the Board of Governors. I still say that parctically everybody is nominated. The whole body which governs the institution, the Board of

[Shri Supakar]

Governors, the Senate and such other organisations as may be there by statute have no elected persons, persons elected even from amongst the staff or people from outside, who could give some useful advice.

I hope Government will consider this matter and see that the general administration is not confined to merely members of the staff or members nominated by Government but is done in a more representative capacity.

With these words, I conclude as there was no time for tabling amendments, as we had no notice that this Bill would be coming up for discussion in the first week of the Session itself.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): Even now, he could table amendments. While moving this Motion for consideration, the hon. Minister stated that the House had already approved of the principle thereof when it passed the Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, Bill. True; I was present in this very House when that Bill was passed. I know what were the amendments moved. Not a single one of the amendments moved was accepted by the Mover of the Bill, Dr. M. M. Das. I expected he would be here today. The Bill was passed by a majority and in that way it could be said that we approved of the principle. But certain very good amendments which were moved from this side of the House were not found acceptable by the Deputy Minister.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Probably Shri Supakar did not know that.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: He might not know. He was not present.

This Bill which declares the three Institutes of Bombay, Madras and Kanpur as Institutes of national importance is very essential. But I should think while drafting it a little more thought and attention could have been given, because on this depends the proper training of the engineers and various other technical people who are so necessary for the industrial development of our country and for its economic advancement. I say in all seriousness that we from this side of the House have been insisting upon the establishment of these Institutes at a very very early date. From 1953, since the formulation of the First Five Year Plan, we were very insistent that these four Higher Technological Institutes which have been sanctioned should be set up as early as possible. What was the reply we got? We used to get a very stereotype reply, that even in regard to the running of the Kharagpur Institute they do not have the necessary teaching staff; so how could they go ahead with the other Institutes? The result is that certain amounts which were set apart for the establishment of these technical institutes in the First Plan lapsed. Fortunately for us, during the Third Plan, these three Institutes are coming up, with the liberal assistance rendered to the Government of India by UNESCO.

In our country, we are today facing a shortage of engineering graduates. I do not at the moment remember the exact figures, but I think we are not going to be self-sufficient with regard to engineering degree holders in the Third Plan period. Probably in the Fourth Plan period, we expect that the demand for engineering graduates will be met.

Shri Humayun Kabir: The demand has been met fully already.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Fully met? I do not know whether the Minister has been going round industrial establishments in our country. Whenever I go to a place where there is a factory or industrial establishment, I make it a point to visit that factory first. During the course of my visits, I have met several people connected with the maintenance and management of these factories. Invariably I get a complaint from them, 'We are short of technical hands'.

Shri Humayun Kabir: My hon. friend has himself complained about unemployment also occasionally. The two cannot go together.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: They go side by side.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: The hon. Minister says that I have complained about unemployment among engineering graduates. I have not at any time made any such complaint. Might be some of my colleagues. I know the position very well. I am interested in the development of these institutions The question list would clearly show how many questions on this matter I have tabled.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Both things could co-exist.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Supposing there is demand for an engineering graduate. He may perhaps demand a little more than what is offered by the management. That way there may be a little unemployment. But today, wherever we go, whether it is the Indian Telephone Industries or any other industrial undertaking, the usual cry we hear is inadequate supply of technical people. The same is the case with regard to our steel factories. Only yesterday I was reading the proceedings of the All India Council for Technical Education of the Southern Region which clearly shows that there is great shortage of technical hands. To whichever mine you go, you hear complaints of shortage of mine managers.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is the hon. Member likely to conclude in two or three minutes?

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: I would take some more time.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He will continue on the next day. We shall now take up non-official business.

Shri Humayun Kabir: When will this Bill be taken up—tomorrow or on Monday?

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Tomorrow.

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao: Tomorrow immediately after Question Hour.

14.33 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

NINTIETH REPORT

Shri T. B. Vittal Rao (Khammam): I beg to move that this House agrees with the Nintieth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 21st November 1961.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The question is:

> "That this House agrees with the Nintieth Report of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 21st November 1961."

The motion was adopted.

14.34 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: ASHES OF NETAJI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE AND BIPLABI MAHANAYAK RASA BIHARI BASU—*contd.*

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The House will now resume further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Iqbal Singh on the 8th September 1961. Out of one hour allotted for the discussion seven minutes have already been taken up. Sardar Iqbal Singh may continue his speech.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह (फिरोजपुर) : जनाब दिप्टी स्पीकर साहब , पिछले इजलास में मैं ने जब इस रिजोल्यूशन को मूव किया था तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि नेता जी की और रास बिहारी बाबू की अस्थियों को यहां लाया

[सरदार इकबाल सिंह]

जाए और उनको मुनासिब फौजी ढंग से यहां रखा जाए और उसके बाद उनका एक मैमोरियल बनाया जाय । यह इसलिये जरूरी है कि अगर यह कौम जिन्दा रहना चाहती है तो उसको उन लोगों की जिन्होंने जंग आजादी के लिये कुर्बानियां की हैं, जिन्होंने मुल्क की आजादी के लिये कोशिश की है, इज्जत करे । यह इसलिये भी जरूरी है क्योंकि इससे आने वाली नस्लों में आजादी का जज्बा मजबूत होगा और वे देखेंगे कि उनके बुजुर्गों ने उस वक्त जब कि कौम पर मुसीबत थी तो किस तरह बड़ी कुर्बानियां उसको आजाद कराने के लिये दीं थीं । इसी वजह से हर कौम अपने कौम के शहीदों की इज्जत में, अपनी कौम के सेवादारों के नाम पर जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये अपनी जिन्दगी लगायी, उनके लिये हमेशा मैमोरियल बनाती रही है ।

यह एक खास किस्म का मसला है । पिछले दिनों नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के लिये एक एन्क्वायरी कमेटी बनी थी, लेकिन इस वक्त में इस मामले में किसी कंट्रोवरसी को नहीं लाना चाहता । अगर सन् १९४५ के १६—१७ साल बाद नेताजी जिन्दा होते तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उनकी हर तरह से मदद कर सकती थी ? आज हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार इतनी मजबूत है कि वह उन लोगों को छुड़ा सकती है जिनको वार क्रिमिनल करार दे दिया गया था । अगर आज नेता जी जिन्दा होते तो हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार उनको हर तरह मदद कर सकती थी और उनको कोई नुकसान नहीं होने देती । इसलिये मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि नेताजी एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक और वैसे भी मर चुके हैं । लेकिन अगर कुछ साल और यह मसला इसी तरह स्टेलमेट में चलता रहा तो मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि यह जज्बा खत्म हो जायेगा लेकिन इतना जोश नहीं रहेगा ।

अगर यह चीज आज से कुछ साल पहले हो जाती तो और ज्यादा अच्छा रहता ।

हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस एक खास मैमार थे और उन्होंने जंग आजादी में बड़ी कुर्बानियां दीं । और उनका हिन्दुस्तान में एक खास स्थान है और हिन्दुस्तान की कौम का यह फर्ज है और उस पर यह जिम्मेवारी है कि वह उनकी अस्थियों को इज्जत के साथ लाए और उनके लिये यहां पर एक मैमोरियल बनाया जाये और वह मैमोरियल लाल किले के समाने बनाना चाहिये । उनकी यह ख्वाहिश थी कि लाल किले पर आजाद हिन्दुस्तान का झंडा लहराए। आज उस लाल किले पर हिन्दुस्तान की रिपब्लिक का झंडा लहरा रहा है । वह इस लाल किले से अंग्रेजों के राज्य को खत्म करना चाहते थे और वह चले गए और उनकी बाकी चीजें भी चली गयीं और इस तरह नेता जी की ख्वाहिश पूरी हो चुकी है । और आज अब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता पर और उनके जरिए हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पर यह जिम्मेवारी है कि उनके प्रति, जिन्होंने देश की जंग आजादी लड़ी और उसके लिये हर तरह कोशिशें कीं, अपना फर्ज अदा करे ।

इसलिये मैं किसी कंट्रोवरसी में न जाकर चाहता हूं कि इस रिजोल्यूशन को पास किया जाये और इज्जत के साथ उनकी अस्थियों को लाया जाये और उनको बाकायदा मिलटरी ढंग से इज्जत देकर रखा जाए और उनका मैमोरियल बनाया जाए ।

रास बिहारी बाबू हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत पुराने इनकलाब पसन्दों में से थे और उन्होंने भी देश की आजादी के लिये बड़ी कुर्बानियां कीं । यह सारी उम्र देश से बाहर रहे लेकिन वहां भी उन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई को कायम रखा, वह वहां से लड़ते रहे और आजादी की जोत को जिन्दा रखते रहे । उन दिनों हिन्दु-

स्तान में बहुत कम लोग ऐसे थे जो आजादी के लिये लड़ा करते थे। तीस चालीस या इससे भी ज्यादा सालों तक उन्होंने उस जज्बे को जिन्दा रखा, लेकिन वह हिन्दुस्तान में न आ सके क्योंकि जब उनकी वफात हुई तो हिन्दुस्तान आजाद नहीं था और वह आखिरी दम तक हिन्दुस्तान को आजादी के लिये लड़ते लड़ते मरे। उनके बारे में देश में कोई दो राएं नहीं हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान के इन दो रहनुमाओं की अस्थियां जो कि आज देश के बाहर हैं देश में लायी जायें और उन को पूरी इज्जत देकर यहां रखा जाये। और लोगों की अस्थियां भी लायी जाएं, मुझे उस बारे में कोई कंट्रोवरसी नहीं है। लेकिन इन लोगों का देश में एक खास स्थान है। एक ने हिन्दुस्तान की हुकूमत बाहर कायम की और दूसरे ने सिंगापुर में उसको और मजबूत किया और इस तरह हिन्दुस्तान की जंग को तकवियत दी इसलिये मैं चाहता हूं कि उनकी अस्थियों को पूरी इज्जत के साथ लाया जाए ताकि हिन्दुस्तान के लोग इन बहादुर लोगों की मुनासिब तरीके से इज्जत कर सकें और यह कहा जा सके कि हिन्दुस्तान की जनता ने और सरकार ने और देश की सियासी जमाअतों ने उन लोगों की जिन्होंने देश की आजादी के लिये कुर्बानियां कीं अपना फर्ज अदा किया और उनकी इज्जत बढ़ाने में हर किस्म की मदद दी।

आखिर में मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूं कि जिस वक्त नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस आजाद हिन्द फौज को लेकर हिन्दुस्तान पर हमला करने वाले थे, क्योंकि उनका ख्याल था कि इसी ढंग से देश को आजादी मिल सकती थी, तो उन्होंने एक बात कही थी जिसको कह कर मैं अपनी इस बात को खत्म करना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने एक लेक्चर देते हुए उस वक्त अपनी फौज से कहा था कि इन पहाड़ों के उस तरफ हमारी जन्म भूमि है और उस जन्म भूमि की जंग आजादी में हम खत्म हो सकते हैं। आज वह जिन्दा हैसियत से तो दिल्ली नहीं आ सके। लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता और सरकार का उनके स्थान को देखते हुए यह फर्ज है कि उनकी अस्थियों को इज्जत के साथ देश में लावें और उनके लिये एक मुनासिब मैमोरिल बनावें। ये दोनों हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के रहनुमाओं के सरताज थे। इसलिये उनको मुनासिब जगह दी जाये।

इन इल्फाज के साथ मैं इस रिजोल्यूशन को मूव करता हूं।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस से खास ताल्लुक है .....

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं जानता हूं कि आप का इस से ताल्लुक है और आप को इस पर बोलने के लिये जरूर मौका दिया जायेगा लेकिन उसके पहले श्री श्रीनारायण दास का जो एक अमेंडमेंट है वह अपने उस अमेंडमेंट को मूव कर लें।

मैं यह भी कह दूं कि बहुत से माननीय सदस्य इस रेजोल्यूशन पर बोलना चाहते हैं और चूंकि इस रेजोल्यूशन के वास्ते सिर्फ एक घंटे का वक्त रक्खा गया है इसलिये वक्त का लिहाज रक्खा जाय।

श्री वाजपेयी (बलरामपुर) : इस पर वक्त बढ़ा दिया जाय।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो बाद में देखा जायेगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य पांच, पांच मिनट में खत्म करते जायें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इस पर कोई कंट्रोवर्सी नहीं है सिर्फ रेफ्रेंस और होमेज पे करना है।

श्री वाजपेयी : इस का विरोध भी होने वाला है।

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Uluberia): This is a controversial issue.

Shri D. C. Sharma (Gurdaspur): I propose that two hours be set apart for this resolution.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : अच्छा देखेंगे। अब श्री श्रीनारायण दास अपना अमेंडमेंट मूव करे।

Shri Shree Narayan Das (Darbhanga): I beg to move:

In the resolution,—

for "build suitable memorials in Delhi to enshrine the ashes "*substitute*—

"constitute a Committee to recommend the nature of suitable memorials and to suggest ways and means to build the same."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे माननीय मित्र सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव सदन् के विचारार्थ प्रस्तुत किया है मैं उसका हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं। हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के इतिहास में जिन दो महान विभूतियों का इस प्रस्ताव में जिक्र है और जिन के सम्बन्ध में यह प्रस्ताव है उनकी कुर्बानियां और त्याग स्वर्गाक्षरों में लिखी हुई है या लिखी जायेगीं। हिन्दुस्तान जब परतंत्र था उस समय की बात जब याद आती है तो हमारे जो पुराने देश के क्रांतिकारी नवयुवक थे उन में एक बड़ा स्थान महानायक रास बिहारी बसु का था। उनको देश की आजादी के सिलसिले में यहां से निष्काषित किया गया था और उस के कारण जीवन पर्यन्त उन्हें विदेश में रहना पड़ा। श्री रास बिहारी बसु जब तक जिन्दा रहे देश की आजादी के लिये अपनी तौर पर काम करते रहे और हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी के लिये जितना बन पड़ा प्रयास करते रहे। मैं समझता हूं कि आज सदन् में यह जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित हुआ है कि जापान से फौजी इज्जत के साथ और बड़े सम्मान के साथ इन दो महान विभूतियों की अस्थियां यहां पर लाई जायें और उनके लिये उपयुक्त स्मारक बनाया जाय इसका समर्थन इस सदन् के प्रायः सभी सदस्य करेंगे।

आज हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद हुए काफी समय हो गया है। इस बीच बहुत तरह के सवाल नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के जिन्दा होने या मरने के बारे में पैदा हुए। सरकार ने इस बारे में जांच पड़ताल करने के लिये कमेटी बनाई और उसकी रिपोर्ट भी सदन् में विभिन्न रूप में आई और उस पर काफी चर्चाएं भी हुई लेकिन अभी तक यह विषय विवादास्पद बना हुआ है। फिर भी जैसा कि आम तौर से मालूम होता है और जैसा कि उस कमेटी की बहुमत रिपोर्ट थी, यह पता चला कि अब हमारे नेता श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस इस संसार में जीवित नहीं हैं और कहा यह जाता है कि उनकी मृत्यु उस विमान दुर्घटना के फलस्वरूप हो गई थी। उनकी अस्थियां आज जापान में मौजूद हैं और सरकार का यह कर्तव्य है कि वह उस महान विभूति के लिये, उस महान त्यागी के लिये और उस महान नेता के लिये जिसने कि हिन्दुस्तान को आजाद कराने के हेतु सभी तरह के उपाय काम में लाये और हमारे सौभाग्य से आजादी मिल भी गई, उस महान नेता के प्रति सम्मान प्रदर्शित करे।

मेरे मित्र सरदार इकबाल सिंह ने जो प्रस्ताव उपस्थित किया है उसके दो हिस्से हैं। पहला हिस्सा तो यह है कि सरकार नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस और महानायक रास बिहारी बसु की पवित्र अस्थियों को जापान से पूरे फौजी सम्मान और समारोह के साथ यहां पर लाये। उनके प्रस्ताव का दूसरा हिस्सा यह मांग करता है कि यहां दिल्ली में उनके लिये उपयुक्त स्मारक बनाये जाये। जहां तक कि उनकी अस्थियों को जापान से लाने का सवाल है मैं समझता हूं कि इस में कोई दो मत नहीं हो सकते हैं लेकिन जो स्मारक इन दो महान विभूतियों के बारे में बनाने की मांग की जा रही है उस पर जरा विचार करने की जरूरत है। अब वह स्मारक किस तरह के होंगे इस पर विचार करना

होगा । सरकार केवल अस्थियों को रखने के लिये कोई मकान का निर्माण कर दे तो वह उपयुक्त स्मारक नहीं होगा । किसी महान व्यक्ति के लिये स्मारक बनाने के पहले इस सम्बन्ध में पूरा विचार करना चाहिये कि किस तरह का स्मारक उनके योग्य होगा । इसी लिये मैं ने अपने संशोधन के द्वारा इस में चाहा है कि सरकार इस के वास्ते एक कमेटी बिठाये और उसके जिम्मे यह काम सौंपा जाये कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में अपना सुझाव दे कि उन के लिये किस तरह का स्मारक कैसे और कहां बनाया जाय । उस कमेटी द्वारा पूरे तरीके से विचार करने के बाद जो रिपोर्ट सदन् या सरकार के सामने आये उसको ध्यान में रख कर स्मारक बनाने का काम किया जाये। मैं अपने इस छोटे से संशोधन को पेश करते हुए इस प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और आशा करता हूं कि सदन् इस का समर्थन करेगा ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप (मथुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा इस प्रस्ताव से विशेष सम्बन्ध है । मैं बाबू रास बिहारी बोस के साथ जापान में था । उन्होंने क्या कुछ किया वह यहां बहुत कम लोगों को मालूम है । उनकी किस कदर इज्जत जापान में है । वह मैं ही समझ सकता हूं । बड़े से बड़े जनरल वजीर और प्राइममिनिस्टर भी उनकी बड़ी इज्जत करते थे और उनकी बात को मानते थे । उनको जापानी भाषा बड़े अच्छे तरीके से आती थी । मैं भी वहां बहुत रहा मगर मैं टूटी फूटी जापानी ही बोल सका मगर वह जापानी में बड़ी बड़ी तकरीर कर सकते थे । उन्होने खास तौर से दूसरी जापान और अमरीका की लड़ाई में बड़ा भारी हिस्सा लिया था । वह जनरल तेजो के बड़े दोस्त थे और उन्होंने जनरल तेजो पर इस बात का बहुत दबाव डाला कि यह लड़ाई की जाये ।

एक दूसरी बात मैं यहां पर कह दूं कि जो अफगानिस्तान और अंग्रेजों की लड़ाई हुई थी उस वक्त अफगानिस्तान की जो हुकूमते वक्त थी उस पर मौलाना जो हमारे स्थायी महाराष्ट्र हिन्द के वजीर दाखला थे । ओबेदुल्ला ने बड़ा जोर डाला कि अफगानिस्तान लड़े ।

मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि हमको रास बिहारी बोस साहब की जो कुछ इज्जत हम कर सकते हैं वह हमें करनी चाहिये और उनकी जो भस्मी वहां मौजूद हैं वह भी लानी चाहिये ।

मैं इसी सिलसिले में एक बात और कह दूं । लोग शायद भूल गये हैं । मौलाना बरकतउल्ला साहब की भस्मी तो नहीं मगर उनका जिस्म कब्र में कैलीफोर्निया में मौजूद है और मैं समझता हूं कि मुझे वह अल्फाज यहां पर दुहरा देना चाहिये जो कि उनको दफनाते वक्त कहे थे । मौलाना को यह कह कर दफनाया था कि जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो जायेगा तो हम उनकी लाश को हिन्दुस्तान ले जायेंगे । कहने का मतलब यह है कि मौलाना बरकतउल्ला साहब भी एक बड़े क्रांतिकारी थे और उनके बाबत मैं क्या क्या जिक्र करूं कि उन्होंने क्या क्या काम किये क्यों कि वह इस प्रस्ताव से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है ।

आखिर में मेरा कहना तो केवल यही है कि रास बिहारी वसु साहब की भस्मी को निहायत इज्जत के साथ यहां लाना चाहिये । यह भी मैं बतला दूं कि जो हमने एक्जीक्यूटिव बोर्ड आफ इंडिया बनाया था उसका मैं प्रेसीडेंट था , रास बिहारी वसु साहब वाइस प्रेसीडेंट थे और श्री आनन्द मोहन जो कि अभी थोड़े दिन पहले तक बैंगकाक में एम्बेसेडर थे वह उस में जनरल सेक्रेटरी थे । हम लोगों ने कुछ न कुछ खिदमत की । एक बात मैं और अर्ज कर दूं कि श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बोस ने ठीक वही किया जो मैं ने सन् १९१५–१६–१७ और १९१८ में किया था । मैं गया जर्मनी वह गये जर्मनी । मैं आया अफगानिस्तान वह गये जापान । मैंने

[राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप]

काबुल में १ दिसम्बर, १९१५ को आजाद हिन्द सरकार बनाई और उन्होने २१ अक्तूबर, १९४३ को सिंगापुर में आजाद हिन्द सरकार बनाई । हम लोगों ने करीब करीब एक ही तरह काम किया, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बाबू सुभाषचन्द्र बोस ने मुझ से बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ कर काम किया । अगर मैं बारह हजार की फौज बना सका, और वह भी अफरीदियों की, तो उन्होने साठ हजार से ज्यादा की फौज बनाई और वह फौज हिन्दुस्तानियों की थी । अगर मैं सिर्फ पचास आदमी क्रांति कराने के लिये, इन्कलाब कराने के लिये भेज सका, तो उन्होने पांच सौ आदमी भेजे मैं सरहद में जाकर लड़ न सका, लेकिन वह बर्मा के मैदान में जाकर लड़े । मैं उनकी भारी इज्जत करता हूं और मैं चाहता हूं कि हम सब लोग मुत्तफिका राय से कहें कि उनकी इज्जत होनी चाहिये और उनका मेमोरियल यहां पर जरूर बनना चाहिये ।

मैं इस बात पर अफसोस जाहिर करना चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार को क्या हो गया था कि आज पन्द्रह साल हो गये इन बातों को, लेकिन उस तरफ से इस किस्म की कोई तजवीज पेश नहीं की गई । हां, एक कांग्रेसी भाई ने जरूर की, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह तजवीज हमारे वजीरे-आजम की तरफ से पेश होनी चाहिये थी । मैं वजीरे आजम के लिये एक एक्सप्रेस खत को डाक में डाल कर आया हूं ।

एक माननीय सदस्य : उस की क्या जरूरत थी ? माननीय सदस्य उनको यहां पर खत दे सकते थे ।

राजा महेन्द्र प्रताप : वह हमारी बात सुनते नहीं हैं । मैं खिदमत करना चाहता हूं, लेकिन वह न जाने क्या ख्याल फरमाते हैं । इस वक्त हमारे सामने जो यह तजवीज है कि हम उन लोगों की इज्जत करें, जिन्होंने हमारे मुल्क की खिदमत की, मैं उसकी ताईद

आखिर में मैं एक बात और अर्ज कर दूं । मैं जानता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में ऐसी आदत है कि जब तक बाप जिन्दा हो, तो उस को भूखा मारा जाये और उसके मरने के बाद उसकी इज्जत की जाये और उसको पानी दिया जाये । खैर, मैं तो अभी जिन्दा हूं, मुझे आप भूखा मार सकते हैं कोई डर नहीं, लेकिन वह बेचारे तो मर गये । उनकी अब इज्जत की जानी चाहिये । उन की भस्मी को यहां लाना चाहिये और उनकी यादगार लाल किले के सामने बननी चाहिये । उन्होने कहा था, "दिल्ली चलो, दिल्ली चलो" । अब उनकी आत्मा दिल्ली में आ गई है । अब मेहरबानी करके उन के लिये यादगार यहां पर बनाई जाये ।

जनाब की बहुत मेहरबानी ।

Shrimati Renu Chakravartty (Basirhat): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this Resolution which has come before this House will have, naturally, many controversies raised around it. I would just like to say this. Whatever may be the controversies which may rage now or which might have taken place earlier, this much is true that the place of Shri Subhas Chandra Bose in the national struggle cannot be denied by anybody. His spectacular figure is an outstanding one in our history and everybody, both on this side of the House and on that side, would be one with me in saying that it is time that Government should come forward to bring back his ashes to free India.

There is no doubt that there is a section of our countrymen, and especially in my State, who feel that may be Shri Subhas Chandra Bose is still alive. Since his death has been shrouded in mystery and no direct evidence is there, people in India, a section of them, hope against hope that some day he will return again to lead them. Others, on the other hand, feel that a man like Subhas Chandra Bose, who was always irresistibly drawn to

active struggle would never have remained far from home after India had attained independence. It would, in their opinion, do injustice to his memory. I, personally, would subscribe to this second view.

One of my earliest memories of Subhas Chandra Bose was in 1928 when the Congress was taking place in Calcutta. I remember, as a little girl, I went up to him and asked him for an autograph. On that occasion he wrote in my autograph a Bengali couplet

शाधीनता हिनताय के वंचिते चाय हे

which means, what is the use of life if there is no freedom for one's country.

Now, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose is dead and it is, I think, the opinion of Government which they have expressed on the floor of this House. If that is correct, then, we should bring his remains, his ashes to the soil of India which is now free.

No doubt, we have to accept that there is a controversy and that the controversy still rages. But, Government has taken up a position; and I would, therefore, urge that having taken that position, it is up to them to bring back the remains of the son of India to his own country with full honours.

I would just like to tell this House this. Many who have visited Japan have been faced with this dilemma when they go to the Renkoji temple. The priest in charge, whenever he sees an Indian turns to him and asks, 'You say you are an Indian, why don't you take back the ashes of your leader home? You say you respect him.' That, I think, is a rather ignominious question which one has to answer. It does no good to our national dignity to leave these ashes in a foreign land. Therefore, I say that if it is true that the ashes of Netaji remain in a foreign land, we should bring them to our country with full honours so that the man who said, 'what is the use of life if there is no freedom for one's country', comes back to his country, if not alive, at least his remains come back to the free soil of India.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I regret that I do not subscribe to the views expressed by the members who have spoken before me. It is really a tragedy that a living person or a person whose death has not been proved at all has been acclaimed by some of his countrymen to be dead and gone. I do not question the *bona fides* of the priest of the Renkoji temple who is sincerely preserving the so-called ashes of Netaji but I pity him for his ignorance that the ashes are not the remains of Netaji's body.

You will be surprised to know the whole story of the air accident at Taihoku where his death is supposed to have occurred. It is a completely got-up one. There was an enquiry no doubt after about 11 years of his death in this incident but that enquiry was also completely an eye-wash. Both the report of the Government and the dissentient report submitted by his elder brother ought to be read together. It is the duty of any official committee to print the dissentient report. That has not been printed by Government but Netaji's brother has been kind enough to print it at his own cost.

The Prime Minister wanted, I do not know why, in the previous Parliament—I was present then—Netaji to be dead; and this enquiry committee fulfilled his desire without a real probe into the whole incident.

15 hrs.

The so-called air accident at Taihoku in Formosa is said to have taken place on the 18th August, 1945. The first news of this death was flashed by the Demai Agency on the 23rd August, 1945; that is, 5 days after the incident. What was the point in relaying this important news 5 days after the incident? Because this delay was a planned scheme formulated long ago to give an oppotunity to Netaji to go

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first to Manchuria and therefrom to Russia after the surrender of Japan. After all, the real fact is that when the time came for the Japanese to surrender, Netaji requested the Jap Government to take him to Russia which could not be complied with by the then Japanese Government because they were negotiating the surrender terms through Russia. Then he requested them to take him to Manchuria which was still under their occupation and he told them that he would make arrangements himself for going to Russia from that place. This plan was agreed upon and in pursuance of that Field Marshal Count Terauchi, the Supreme Commander of the Japanese Southern Command arranged a plane for Netaji and allowed Lieut. Gen. Shidei, the Chief of Staff of the Burma Army to accompany him in the same plane as he knew both Japanese and Russian languages very well. The plan was that they would be dropped at Dairen in Manchuria and General Shidei would help Netaji in crossing over to Russia after which it would be announced by the Japanese Government that Netaji had disappeared. The same programme was adopted when he disappeared from Calcutta. This was the original plan and it was acted upon with the only changes that the Japanese announced his death by aircrash as they believed later on that it would be unwise to announce his disappearance only on the eve of their surrender to Anglo-American powers; it would be inconvenient both the escape of Netaji and also to the then Jap Government who were negotiating with the Anglo-American powers for surrender. This fact has been proved by the enquiry committee report by witness No. 6, S. A. Iyer, a Minister of Netaji's cabinet, witness No. 20, T. Negishi, a Japanese interpreter to Netaji, witness No. 35, Lt. Gen. S. Isoda, the head of the Hikui Kiken, a liaison organisation between the INA and the Jap Military command, witness No. 32, T. Hachiya, a Jap Minister to Azad Hind Government and witness No. 61, N. Kitazawa, Deputy to the then Japanese Ambassador in Burma. General Isoda stated that the plane arranged for Netaji was a brand new bomber and its take-off from Saigon was quite normal. It has been confirmed by all the witnesses present then. Shri H. K. Raj and K. K. De, witness Nos. 14 leadership of Messrs. Davies and Finney to the Far East by the British India Government soon after the surrender of the Jap Government for arresting Netaji against whom a case was started under the Enemy Agents' Ordnance have admitted this air crash as a hoax. Witness No. 11, S. Majumdar who held a high post in the Intelligence Branch of that time was also of the opinion that there was no air crash . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Is it necessary to go into these details?

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: The Resolution presumes that he is dead and that seems to be the opinion of the other hon. Members also.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: He can argue that there is evidence to the contrary and so many witnesses have deposed. Why go into each deposition?

Shri Tangamani (Madurai): All these things are contained in the published report.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: I am referring to the published report.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: That is right. He need not read them in full.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: It has been further proved to the hilt that Netaji reached Saigon from Bangkok quite safely and the take off, landing and flight en route as well as the take off from Saigon were quite normal and smooth. Still Taihoku was selected to be the venue of aircrash as it was only one hop from Darien and was very far from Saigon and there was not any Indian national there. Netaji started contacting the Russian Ambassador in

Tokyo as early as 1944 because he was under the impression at that time that the Japanese would lose the war. With gradual lapse of time this took more definite shape. Shri A. M. Sahay, witness No. 30, whose name was mentioned by the previous speaker, and some others have stated that Netaji made attempts at contacting the Chinese Communist through Ho Chi Minh's party and also the Russians through Mr. Shigemitsu, the Foreign Minister of Japan and others. Shri Debnath Das, who is in the employ of West Bengal Government, witness No. 2 in that enquiry also stated that one of Netaji's plans was to go to Yenan, the headquarters of Mao Tse Tung and that Netaji had asked Mr. Iyer, witness No. 6, his Minister for information and broadcasting in May 1948 to write to Mr. Shigemitsu and his behalf and provide other facilities to him and to a few members of his staff for going to Russia. Witness No. 5, Col. Pritam Singh deposed that Netaji had told him that he had contacted the Russians through Mr. Shigemitsu. All these would go a long way to prove that Netaji's plan of going to Russia via Manchuria was not a cursory suggestion but was a carefully thought of plan. As a matter of fact it was the only alternative that was left to him. It is also proved that though the Japanese Government were in utter distress and confusion, due to their surrender to the Anglo-Americans, still they were magnanimous enough in raspecting Mr. Chandra Bose's last wishes and were also with all sincerity giving effect to the same plan, by taking him in a plane to Manchuria and had deputed one of their topmost and renowned generals who knew the territory well and who, according to Mr. T. Negishi, witness No. 20, was considered to be a keyman for negotiations with Russians, with instructions to remain with him there and to help him in crossing over into the adjoining Russian territory. The Japanese were keen for the quick execution of their plan and their instructions were that the plane should make a detour at Dairen in Manchuria and after dropping only Netaji and General Shidei there, the plane would come back to Japan. The main idea underlying it was to remove Netaji to a safe place, so that the Anglo-Americans would not be in a position to get hold of him. Naturally all these incidents regarding the air crash, his seating arrangement in the plane, his hospitalisation, his death and his cremation all these will be found to be full of discrepancies if these reports are gone into fully. They can be discarded without any hesitation.

As regards the opinions of others, I will only give one instance, that is the opinion of the British and American military officials. This is their opinion. I am quoting from the *Dissentient, Report*, Page 152.

It says here:

> "Extract from Top Secret letter No. SLO/CS/I dated 1-3-46 from C.I.C.B., to A.D. (J).
>
> My dear Wright,
>
> There are major discrepancies regarding the disposal of the body. Isoda and the captured signal state that he died at midnight in Taihoku hospital and that his body was flown to Tokyo by the Formosan Army. Domei, on the other hand, states that he was cremated and buried in Taihoku. The discrepancy here is great and appears suspicious. In addition, if it is a deception plan it is one which has been extremely carefully and ingeniously organised. In conclusion it can be said definitely that Bose left Saigon and probably that there was a plane crash at the take-off at Taihoku. It is possible that Bose escaped from the crash unhurt and either hid in Formosa on his own initiative or was hidden by local authorities who took an *ad hoc* decision . . ."

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Another small extract from Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, dated the 19th February, 1946, is there. Another official is writing.

"My dear Young,

We have at last completed an examination of the information available here relating to the alleged death of Bose, and the result is not entirely satisfactory for it reveals many discrepancies which, until clarified, make any definite conclusion on this incident a little doubtful . . . . The SACSEA Commission No. 1 report dated 6 November 1945 states:— . . . . It is beyond doubt that he (Bose) had plans to go underground together with a number of selected friends of his movement. The earlier report from the Commission dated 18 October, 1945, suggested that the Japanese had undertaken to give Bose the necessary protection (to go underground)."

These were the opinions of the top military men of the Anglo-American bloc.

The opinion of Shri Shahnawaz Khan, who was the chairman of this enquiry committee, is also given at page 157 of the book from which I have quoted. It reads as follows:

"Hindustan Standard (front page), dated 24th January, 1951 .... "Said Major General Shah Nawaz Khan hoisting the National Flag amidst shouts of 'Netaji Zindabad'," etc.

It goes on to say:

"The General expressed the hope that Netaji would come back in their midst at the time when they would be celebrating his next birthday."

This was what the chairman of the enquiry committee said. After 11 years, after he was lifted to the Treasury Bench, he came to the rescue of the Government to prove that Netaji was dead and gone.

Let us then see the opinion of a jurist of international fame, Dr. Radha Binod Pal. In a letter written by him on 14th February, 1953 to Shri A. M. Nair of Tokyo, he says:

"As a matter of fact I could not accept as true the story of Netaji's death at Formosa. In any case, I feel that the whole thing demands a thorough investigation. Statements by individuals made here and they will not convince me as to the truth of the whole story given out. I have reasons to doubt its correctness."

This was the position. Even Mahatma Gandhi doubted the death of Netaji. As regards the family of Netaji, his elder brother, Suresh Bose, who was his friend, philosopher and guide, admitted the other day that he was doubtful about Netaji's death. Netaji's daughter came here and stayed with the hon. Prime Minister. We have never seen any statement either from his wife or daughter that Netaji is dead. No member of his family has said that Netaji is dead. Even his nephew who was associated with him, Mr. Bose, a Congress MLC, said that the news of Netaji's death was completely a got up affair.

The only thing that the Government has done with regard to this matter is the setting up of an enquiry committee, and the committee said that Netaji died in an air crash. Here is one of the members of the enquiry committee, Shri Suresh Chandra Bose, the elder brother of Netaji, who represented his family at the committee, and he has submitted a dissenting report, and has not agreed that Netaji is dead and has not agreed with the majority of the enquiry committee's members in their conclusion.

Another member of the committee was one Shri Moitra, ICS. He did not care about it and naturally could not be sincere in having a thorough probe into this matter. The third member was Shri Shahnawaz Khan, who was the chairman of the committee. This gentleman was received—and he was given—with an unprecedented ovation in West Bengal, and thousands of ladies gave him tilak by cutting their fingers. This ex-General Secretary of the All-India Forward Bloc (Marxist) at that time, at meetings where millions were present, at Calcutta, and at party meetings of workers, said that Netaji was alive and that he would be coming back next year. If this gentleman, after basking in the sunshine of haven of the Prime Minister, gave a different opinion at the committee, naturally, who can believe him? Naturally,—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: How can he come to that conclusion? (*Interruption*).

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Let me now mention what respect is shown to Netaji. In the last 12 years of Independence, what respect has been shown to this great revolutionary? Has the Government made any single statue for him anywhere in this country? Has the Government declared 23 January, his birthday, as a holiday? Has the Government published his speeches? Has the Government issued any postal stamp on his birthday? Has the Government named any street in New Delhi in his name? Has the Government proposed to the hon. Speaker the desirability of having his portrait in the Central Hall of Parliament House? On the contrary, thousands of people have been thrown out of employment from the INA. You have not scrapped the names of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and are still adopting and retaining the names given by the British.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: Sir, I rise to a point of order. We want to respect those ashes, supposed to be the ashes of Netaji. Where is the harm if they are brought here and a memorial is made here? Supposing he is alive, he will be welcomed by all of us. But let those ashes be brought here, which are in his name, in Japan, and we respect these ashes.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Order, order. The question is one of bringing the ashes here. If the hon. Member comes to the conclusion that Netaji is alive, he can argue that. He can argue that he is still alive, and Shri Aurobindo Ghosal has done it extensively. Let him conclude now.

Shri Aurobindo Ghosal: Therefore, it is better that the hon. Member should not show him more dishonour by asking to bring the ashes of a living man! As has already been said Chakravartty, a large section of our people in my State wants to believe, rightly or wrongly, that Netaji is alive. Therefore, I would request the hon. Member and the hon. Ministers not to wound the feelings and sentiments of a large section of the people of one of the States.

Lastly, with full responsibility, I can say that it has not been proved that Netaji is dead. The enquiry committee has failed to discharge its duty. Naturally, I can say that Netaji is not dead, but I am not in a position to say with authority anything more than that at the present moment.

I would request the hon. Mover to delete that portion regarding Netaji's ashes. As regards the other portion, I cordially support the proposal that the ashes of Rasa Bihari Basu be brought here and a proper memorial be set up.

चौ० रणबीर सिंह (रोहतक) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी समझ में यह बात नहीं आई कि मुझ से पूर्व के वक्ता बजाय इस के कि इस प्रस्ताव के हक में या विरोध में कुछ कहते, एक ही बात कहते रहे जिस से यह मालूम होता था कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार

[चौ० रणबीर सिंह]

नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस के खिलाफ है, और वह चाहती है कि नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जिन्दा रहते हुये भी मरे समझ लिये जायें। मेरे लायक दोस्त को अगर यह विश्वास भी हो, या अगर उनकी यह मंशा ही हो, तो यह ख्याल उन को मुबारक रहें। इस बात में किसी को कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन सवाल यह है कि नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस किसी एक स्टेट के नहीं हैं, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस एक कुटुम्ब के नहीं हैं। नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस सारे हिन्दुस्तान की मिल्कियत हैं, सारे सूबों की मिल्कियत हैं, और जिस तरह से किसी एक स्टेट के आदमियों के दिल में, या उनके कुटुम्ब के भाइयों के दिल में उन के लिये आदर है, उसी तरह से सरों के दिल में भी उनके लिये आदर है। जिस बात की वे दूसरों से अपील करते हैं, हम भी उन से उसी तरह से अपील करना चाहते हैं कि वे यह मान लें कि दुनिया में ईमानदारी भी कोई चीज हो सकती है। अगर मैं आपकी ईमानदारी में यकीन करता हूं और मानता हूं कि आप ईमानदारी से ऐसा समझते हैं, तो आप भी मेरी ईमानदारी में यकीन कीजिये। अगर मैं ईमानदारी से यह समझूं कि वे अस्थियां नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस की हैं तो भले ही आप मन में इस बात को नहीं समझते या एक स्टेट के कुछ भाई इस बात को नहीं समझते, लेकिन उनको मेरी भावना को कुचलने का क्या अधिकार है ?

मैं और डा० राम सुभग दोनों जापान गये थे। हम रंकोजी मंदिर के अन्दर भी गये थे वहां हमने श्रद्धा से उनकी अस्थियों को देखा और फूल भेंट किये आज भी उसी श्रद्धा से आप से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हम सब चाहते हैं कि नेताजी की उम्र लाख साल की होती वे देश आते और १०० साल या हजार साल, या जितने भी साल जिन्दा रह सकते हों, जिन्दा रहें, फिर भी आज मैं अपने मित्र से पूछता हूं कि उनकी कहानी पर आज दुनिया में कौन यकीन कर सकता है ?

मुझे याद है, जब मैं कालेज में पढ़ता था तब नेता जी रोहतक के अन्दर आये थे। उस वक्त वे हिन्दुस्तान की कांग्रेस के सदर थे। और उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि दुनिया के अन्दर लड़ाई होने वाली है, और मुझे पता नहीं कि उस वक्त मैं कहां होऊंगा, लेकिन एक बात मैं कहे जाता हूं कि जब अंग्रेज की लड़ाई किसी विदेशी शक्ति से हो तो हिन्दुस्तानियों को उसका फायदा उठाकर यहां से अंग्रेजों की शक्ति को खत्म कर देना चाहिये। वह नेता जी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस जो कि उस वक्त हौसले से अपने विचार हमारे सामने रख सकते थे, आज उनके रास्ते में कौन सी रुकावट है। उनके दिल में हिन्दुस्तान के लिये उतना ही प्यार था जितना कि हमारे किसी साथी के दिल में हो सकता है। उन्होंने हिन्दुस्तान के लिये कुर्बानी दी और अपनी जान की बाजी लगादी जो कि मैं या मेरे साथी नहीं लगा सके। मुझ से पूर्व वक्ता या मैं उनकी तरह अपनी जान की बाजी नहीं लगा सके। तो जिस के दिल में देश के लिये इतना प्यार हो और जिस के दिल में इतनी बड़ी ख्वाहिश हो कि हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो, और जब हिन्दुस्तान आजाद हो जावे और लाल किले पर हिन्दुस्तान का झंडा फहराता हो तो क्या कोई आदमी यह विश्वास कर सकता है, जिसको नेता जी के ख्यालात का कुछ भी ज्ञान होगा, कि अगर वह जिन्दा होते तो उस वक्त हिन्दुस्तान न आते। मैं तो कहता हूं कि अगर वह जिन्दा होते तो अम्बर को भी फाड़ कर उस वक्त दिल्ली के अन्दर आते अगर वह हिन्दुस्तान के सब से बड़े आदमी की हैसियत से न आते तो हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई के एक वालंटियर की तरह आते क्यों कि उनको ओहदों से प्यार नहीं था, उनके दिल में तो देश का प्यार था। उनके दिल में देश की आजादी का प्यार था।

तो मैं अपने साथी के विचारों का विरोध करके उनके सेंटीमेंट को चोट नहीं लगाना चाहता । मैं इस बात की कोई कोशिश नहीं करना चाहता कि उनको समझ सकूं कि नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस जिन्दा नहीं हैं क्यों कि ऐसा करने से उनके सेंटीमेंट को, उन के दिल को चोट लगती है । तो मैं उस तरफ नहीं जाना चाहता । मैं तो उनसे और उनके खयालात रखने वाले उनके साथियों से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार ने उनके विचारों का बहुत दिन तक ख्याल रखा । लेकिन आज हिन्दुस्तान की जनता की एक बहुत बड़ी तादाद यह चाहती है कि नेता जी सुभाषचन्द्र बोस और रास बिहारी जी की अस्थियों को हिन्दुस्तान में लाया जाये और उनकी यादगार बनायी जाये ।

उन्हों ने दो चार बात कहीं । मैं तो चाहता हूं कि जब प्रधान मंत्री जी जवाब दें तो उस वक्त सारी बातों को कबूल कर लें । इस में किसी को क्या इन्कार हो सकता है । कोई ऐसी बात नहीं है जिस में किसी को विरोध हो । वह आज एक बात कह कर उलाहना देते हैं । लेकिन वह इस सभा के पिछले पांच साल से सदस्य हैं । अगर वह इस अरसे में कोई इस प्रकार का रिजोल्यूशन लाते और यह सदन इस बात को कबूल न करता तब तो प्रधान मंत्री को और सदन को दोष दिया जा सकता था । लेकिन आज, जबकि हम उन को अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करना चाहते हैं वह इस सवाल को उठाते हैं ।

मैं प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करता हूं और सरकार से प्रार्थना करता हूं कि उन के खयालात का ध्यान रखते हुए, हिन्दुस्तान की जनता के बहुत बड़े हिस्से के दिल में जो श्रद्धा है उस का भी ध्यान रखें और इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लें ।

The Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, to begin with, let us all be clear that there is no one in this House, I take it, who does not honour and respect the memory of Netaji Subash Chandra Bose. So, there is no question of doing anything not in conformity with our high respect for his memory.

But in so far as this resolution is concerned, there are certain aspects of it, one particular aspect was brought out in a rather peculiar manner by one of the recent speakers who tried to prove by some reference to some documents or evidence that in his opinion Netaji was still alive. That opinion, I believe, is not an opinion which is shared widely by many people, but there it is. Even if a Member of the Lok Sabha thinks that the fact of the death of Netaji is not established, it does create difficulties.

I would not have perhaps minded that very much and I might have thought that it was an erratic opinion of a few individuals, but when, as it happened, a few years back the very brother of Netaji himself associated himself with that opinion, it created further difficulties. Soon after India became independent, we were naturally interested in finding out definitely whether it was a fact or not that Netaji died in an accident. We enquired about this in various ways from other Governments, who had also been concerned for a variety of reasons. Some Governments were hostile to Netaji and inimical to him; they also wanted to know at that time soon after the war whether Netaji was alive or not.

Our conclusion then was, from the evidence we received from the various Governments as well as our own records of British time—intelligence records and other things—that he had died. It may be, of course, that the detailed account of the accident, etc. is not accurate; it may very well be that something is being added to it

[Shri Jawaharlal Nehru]

or something taken out of it, but broadly speaking, we came to the conclusion that the story of his death was correct one. Subsequently, we took further steps to enquire and as has been referred to by the hon. Member opposite, ultimately we set up a small committee to enquire into this matter. It was a good committee. I might say frankly that speaking personally I was convinced by our previous enquiries that the story of his death was basically correct, though there might have been some discrepancies here and there. Nevertheless, because many people were not quite sure of this, we set up this committee consisting of my colleague, Shri Shahnawaz Khan and two others—one a brother of Netaji and another person, whom the hon. Member derided, because he was a civil servant. Why that should be a disqualification to enquire into the matter is not clear to me; he is a competent and able man. That committee presented a report, which was placed on the Table of the House.

From that report—it is a majority report—it is perfectly clear that they saw and examined many people in Japan connected with this matter and came to the conclusion that there was no doubt that Netaji died in this accident. But his brother, who was also a member of the committee, did not accept that opinion. I must say that the brother's note of dissent seemed to us rather not satisfactory; in the way he had proceeded about this matter, many things occurred which seemed to us not in keeping with the rational approach to this problem. However, so far as we were concerned and so far as the House was concerned, we were convinced that he had suffered death through this accident. I need not go into that; that matter is not before the House really.

But I do mention that although we were quite clear about this and ever since then we were thinking of bringing the ashes of Netaji here in a proper manner with due respect the difficulty that faced us then and that faces us now to some extent is that there is a public aspect, a very important public aspect. There is also a personal aspect and a family aspect. In a matter of this kind, the initiative should normally be taken by the family. Government, of course, would give aid, help and everything, but it is a little difficult for Government to take action. When some members of the family may object, it embarrasses us. That is why we did not take that step. Although we were on the point of taking it on several occasions during the past few years, the position remains much the same.

So far as the story of his death goes how correct it is in detail it is difficult to say, but as time passes it becomes more and more strange to me that any person should imagine that Netaji is living in hiding somewhere 16 years after the alleged incident. It is very odd, very extra-ordinary and totally not in keeping with a man like Netaji. You must remember that. It is not a very complimentary thing for him to say that after 15 or 16 years after his alleged death he is living in hiding. Hiding from whom? Hiding from what? If he comes here he would be welcomed with great acclaim. At any time he would be welcomed by everybody, by the Government, by the people and everybody. There is nothing to fear here.

As a matter of fact, it was suggested that he wanted to go to some part of the Soviet Union. He may have expressed that wish—I cannot say but it must be remembered that the Soviet Union was also in that group of powers which did not like him at all absolutely. In fact, they disliked him very much—I know because I have sometimes discussed this matter—simply because he was associated with their enemy, Japan. It was for that reason, not personal. There are no personal

reasons to dislike him. But because of his association with Germany and Japan they disliked him, they dislike his activities in the war. So it is hardly a place for him to go, to seek refuge. Anyhow, I would not go into that question.

The only real difficulty is this. We cannot take the initiative in this matter unless we have the goodwill of the family specially. Outside the family if few other persons do not accept his death, well, it does not so much matter. But it is important that the members of his family should associate themselves in any action that we may take.

I may add that this same argument does not wholly apply to the ashes of Shri Rasa Bihari Basu. With all respect to Shri Rasa Bihari Basu, I would say that we do not put him on the level of Netaji. I mean no disrespect to Shri Rasa Bihari Basu. But he went to Japan and became a citizen and national of Japan. He married there, had children there and cut himself off practically from India. His family lives in Japan as Japanese citizens. And, however much we may honour him, for us to treat him on the save level in regard to this matter as Netaji does not seem to me to be quite correct. There are very eminent persons who sacrified their lives in India's struggle for freedom, who died abroad and whose memory we cherish. We have not thought at any time of searching for their ashes or whatever remains of them and to bring them here. Therefore, we treat that case some what differently and separately. It is not that we have any objection to his ashes coming here. But they honour it in Japan, because in Japan we know that one of the old worships of Japan is 'shintoworship' or worship of ancestors. I understand that the ashes of Shri Rasa Bihari Basu are honoured in his family and worshipped in his family.

As for memorials, three or four years ago when we were celebrating in 1957 the centenary of the big war of independence we decided then that instead of putting up separate memorials for our martyrs and heroes of independence—they may, of course, be put up here and there—in Delhi we should put up one major memorial for all those who gave their lives during the struggle for freedom for the last 100 years from 1857 up to the time when independence came. It has been decided after much thought that this major memorial should be put up in front of the Red Fort leading up to Chandni Chowk. A most eminent sculpter, Roy Choudhuri has been commissioned to put this group, it is a big group which will contain a number of figures. He has been at it for some years now and probably it will take another one year or two years for him to complete it—I do not know.

So, in these circumstances, I regret, we cannot accept this resolution as it is. If people are agreeable to bring those ashes, of course, we would welcome them and make such provisions as we can. Government normally does not come in for putting up memorials even for our great men. If other organisations do it Government may help them somewhat. But, not in the case of Netaji but in other cases, some objection has sometimes been taken if Government picks and chooses persons for whom it may put up memorials. It may, in the case of Tagore or Gandhiji do something in the matter. We have done something in the matter. But even there we have left it to private subscriptions largely to put up memorials. But in this case, as in some others, Government would gladly do it, take every step to honour the memory of Netaji; but for reasons already stated it cannot accept this resolution.

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): May I put one question? This resolution was taken up during the last session. I would like to know whether his family members were consulted; if so, what is their opinion about it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: Not about this particular resolution— I cannot remember—but two or three times they have been consulted. The normal way of consultation is for us to enquire from the Chief Minister of West Bengal and request him to find out from Netaji's family members. So far as I remember his advice was— it must be about two years ago or may be less—that at that time he would not advise us to take any such steps because there was some conflict of opinion there.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, nobody can of course better the regard the Prime Minister feels for the memory of Netaji. But I am afraid there must be many people in the land who may feel a little disappointed if we are to allow our regard and affection evinced in his memory to be equated with those others who are to be included in the group which Roy Choudhuri will be erecting. So normally there is a feeling that there should be a national monument.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I did not mean to say that there should be a separate monument for him. Because the resolution said that in Delhi it should be put up, I said this was a decision made not in regard to Netaji but a general decision which would be given effect to. But Netaji's statue, I believe,—I am not quite sure, has been put up in Calcutta and in other places.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: It is coming up. Some lakhs of rupees have been sanctioned for it.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: They can certainly be put up.

Shri Nath Pai: I am very glad. Then, about Government's taking up the work, I am afraid when leaders of the stature of Netaji expired in the circumstances in which Napoleon did, it was the French Government which, as the Prime Minister knows, has built Invalides. Invalides has not been built by private contributions but by the French Government and the French people as a whole.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: The Prime Minister only stated what we have been doing in other cases.

Shri Nath Pai: I am saying about the Government taking up the work; not about the ashes but the work of erecting a national monument.

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru: I distinguished myself, between Netaji and Shri Rasa Bihari Basu. In connection with Rasa Bihari Basu I said that there are a number of people, as eminent revolutionaries, who died elsewhere.

सरदार इकबाल सिंह : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर, हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने अभी हाउस में जो फरमाया है उस से मेरी जी इस रेजूलेशन के लाने की मंशा थी वह पूरी हो गयी है । मेरा इस रेजूलेशन को लाने का मुद्दा सिर्फ यह था कि एक तो जो यह मुल्क में कंट्रोवर्सी चल रही है कि सरकार नेता जी को जो होमेज और औनर ड्यू है वह नहीं देना चाहती है, वह जरा साफ हो जाये और वह मुद्दा इस से पूरा हो गया है और अब यह चीज साफ तौर से जाहिर हो गई है कि सरकार उन को इज्जत देना चाहती है । मेरे रेजूलेशन के रखने से इस हाउस की ख्वाहिशात मुल्क के सामने आ गयी हैं और यही मेरा मकसद था । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरा जो यह रेजूलेशन लाने का मुद्दा था वह पूरा हो गया है ।

जहां तक उन का मेमोरियल बनाने का सवाल है यह चीज कह दी गई है कि नेता जी का मेमोरियल शहीदों के साथ बनेगा और अलहदा भी बनेगा । मैं समझता हूं कि मेरा मकसद इस रेजूलेशन के लाने का पूरा हो गया है और मैं हाउस की इजाजत से अपने प्रस्ताव को वापिस लेता हूं ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: I take it that the hon. Member has the leave of the House to withdraw his Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

Raja Mahendra Pratap: I object to the withdrawal of the Resolution.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: It is to late now. We will take up the next Resolution by Shri S. M. Banerjee.

15·41 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE: PORTUGUESE WITHDRAWAL FROM GOA, DAMAN AND DIU

Shri S. M. Banerjee (Kanpur): I beg to move:

> "This House is of opinion that Government of India should give a final ultimatum to the Portuguese Government to withdraw from Goa, Daman and Diu."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज जब मैं यह प्रस्ताव सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं, तो मेरे सामने १५ अगस्त, १९५५ का वह नजारा है, जब कि हमारे देश के नौजवान, हमारे भाई और बहनें, शहीदों की टोलियां सालाजार के जुल्मो-तशद्दुद के खिलाफ़ गोआ में हमारे देश का तिरंगा झंडा लहराने के लिये आगे बढ़ रहे थे। मैं उस वक्त किरकी में था और मुझे याद है कि जब मैं उन शहीदों की टोलियों को देखता था, तो मेरे दिल में यह ख्याल आ जाता था कि अगर हमारी सरकार कुछ थोड़ी बहुत मदद कर देती, तो शायद हमारा वह अनमोल झंडा, जिस को लाखों माताओं-बहनों के सुहाग लुटवाने के बाद हम ने हासिल किया, वहां पर लहराने लग जाता। १५ अगस्त, १९५५ के दिन हमारे जो भाई वहां पर शहीद हुए थे, मैं चाहता हूं कि आज के दिवस मैं उन अमर शहीदों के प्रति अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करूं, जिन की लाशें हम लोग ला सके थे। वे भाई थे महाराष्ट्र से हिरवे गुरुजी, पंजाब से सरदार करनैलसिंह, मध्यभारत से राज भाऊ महाकाल, मध्य प्रदेश से मधुकर चौधरी, उत्तर प्रदेश से रामगिरि साधु, सूरत से व्यास अमृत नाथूराम, आन्ध्र से एस० एस० रामराव, मध्यभारत से बापूलाल होलवाला और नागपुर से कामले।

हमारे ऐसे भी साथी थे, जिन की लाशों को लाया नहीं जा सका और जिन को वहीं पर सालाजार की जबर्दस्त हुकूमत ने जलाया तथा लोगों को उन के दर्शन करने का सौभाग्य भी प्राप्त नहीं हुआ। उन के नाम थे: हनुमन्तैया, तेलुगु कर्नाटक से, अन्दनया गजेन्द्रगढ़ कर्नाटक से, राजस्थान से पन्नालाल यादव, आन्ध्र से जगत् मोहन राव और सुब्बाराव गुरु, यू० पी० से बृजमोहन शर्मा, मध्यभारत से जे० श्यामबर मारे और कल्याण शर्मा और महाराष्ट्र से शेषनाथ वाडेकर।

इतना ही नहीं, उस के बाद २४ जून को अमीरचन्द गुप्ता, ४ अगस्त को नित्यानन्द साहा और ३ अगस्त को बी० के० थोराट भी वहां पर शहीद हुए थे। आज इस प्रस्ताव को पेश करते हुए हम उन शहीदों को श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करें और जो प्रण उन्होंने किया था, उस को हम भी याद करें।

इस सदन के तीन माननीय सदस्यों ने भी गोआ की आजादी के संघर्ष में भाग लिया। हमारी बहादुर बहन श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई ने वहां पर गोलियों का मुकाबला किया। हमारे बहादुर और माननीय दोस्त श्री एन० जी० गोरे ने इक्कीस महीने और श्री त्रिदिब चौधरी ने उन्नीस महीने तक सालाजार के कारावास में अपना जीवन व्यतीत किया।

आज हमारे सामने केवल गोआ का ही सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवाद, (पार्टुगीज कालोनियलिज्म) को खत्म करने

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । आज अफ्रीका में, जो कि जाग रहा है और जिस ने अंगड़ाई ली है, अंगोला का बहुत बड़ा सवाल है । आज अफ्रीका के लोग, जिन को सोये हुए अफ्रीकी कहा जाता है, जाग रहे हैं और कहते हैं कि अगर गोआ को आज़ाद किया गया और सालाज़ार की हुकूमत के खिलाफ़ कोई सख्त कार्रवाई हिन्दुस्तान ने की, तो वहां पर लिबरेशन मूवमेंट को काफ़ी मदद मिलेगी । इस से पहले जब कभी, चाहे अक्तूबर, १९६० हो, चाहे मई, १९६१, इस सदन में या बाहर यह सवाल आया, तो हमारे पूज्य प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यही कहा कि मिलिटरी एक्शन इज़ रूल्ड आउट—मिलिटरी एक्शन मुमकिन नहीं है । लेकिन मुझे खुशी है कि हाल ही में हुए सेमिनार में भाषण करते हुए उनके जज़बात भी कुछ उभर आए और समाचार पत्रों में उनके भाषणों के बारे में यह लिखा गया :

"In a passing reference to Goa Mr. Nehru reiterated that India did not rule out military action to liberate it from Portuguese domination. India, he said, was not tied down to pursue a policy of peace in this matter."

इससे साफ़ जाहिर है कि आज इस प्रस्ताव में जो यह कहा गया है कि पुर्तगाल की हुकूमत को चुनौती दी जाये, तो उसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि आज ही अपनी फ़ौज गोआ में भेज दी जाये और फ़ौरन ही वहां एक्शन लिया जाये । उसका उद्देश्य यह है कि कम से कम एक चुनौती उसको दी जाये कि वह गोआ, दमन और दीव से हट जाये । माननीय सदस्य, श्री वाजपेयी, ने इस प्रस्ताव में एक संशोधन पेश किया है, जो इस प्रकार है—

In the resolution,

add at the end—

"by January 26, 1962".

हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में २६ जनवरी से पवित्र दिवस और कोई नहीं हो सकता है । इसलिये पुर्तगाल को यह अल्टीमेटम दिया जाये कि चौदह साल से उस के शान्तिमय ढंग से हट जाने की बात हो रही है, लेकिन वह नहीं हटा और अब २६ जनवरी, १९६२ तक वह नहीं हटा, तो उसके खिलाफ़ कार्यवाही की जायेगी । मैं समझता हूं कि इतने अत्याचार और रिप्रेशन सहन करने के बाद अगर पुर्तगाल के खिलाफ़ यह कार्यवाही की जाये, तो तमाम दुनिया की हमदर्दी, कुछ लोगों, नाटो पावर्ज़ आदि, को छोड़ कर दुनिया के सब तरक्कीपसन्द लोगों की हमदर्दी हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार के साथ होगी ।

इस बारे में दिये गये पंडित जी के भाषण के बाद हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने शायद यह सोच कर कि गोआ में पुलिस एक्शन में खर्चा ज्यादा होगा और उनको फिर रुपये के लिये अमरीका और रूस की तरफ जाना पड़ेगा, यह कहा कि गोआ की समस्या को शान्तिमय ढंग से हल किया जायेगा । मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि प्रधान मंत्री जी के इस बयान के बाद वित्त मंत्री जी को बयान देने की क्या ज़रूरत थी । कभी-कभी मैं सोचता हूं कि हमारे मंत्रि-मण्डल के सदस्य चाहे वह प्रधान मंत्री जी हों, चाहे वित्त मंत्री जी, एक ही जगह से, एक ही सेमिनार में जब तरह-तरह के भाषण देते हैं, तो मालूम होता है कि यह मंत्रि-मण्डल एक नहीं है । कभी-कभी ऐसी बातें होती हैं, जिनसे आदमी यह सोचने लगता है—मुझे कहने में शर्म महसूस होती है—कि क्या यह मंत्रि-मण्डल है या शिव जी की बरात है । पता नहीं, क्या-क्या बातें कौन-कौन कह डालते हैं । मुझे मालूम नहीं कि वित्त मंत्री जी को ऐसी बातें कहने की क्या ज़रूरत थी । जब अफ्रीका और एशिया की ताकतें गोआ की आज़ादी की जंग में हिन्दुस्तान की मदद के के लिये आने वाली थीं, उस वक्त उन्होंने

अपना भाषण देकर पूज्य प्रधान मंत्री की चुनौती पर पानी फेर दिया ।

लेकिन उसका जवाब भी पिन्टो साहब ने दे दिया । उन्होंने कहा कि गोआ के मसले को शान्तिमय ढंग से हल करने के लिए हमने चौदह साल तक इन्तजार किया है अब और साफ जाहिर है कि शान्तिमय ढंग से यह मसला हल नहीं हो सकता । आप समाचार पत्रों को देखिए, एडिटोरियल्ज को पढ़िये । वे सब कहते हैं कि :

"We had allowed the Salazar Government to consolidate its powers."

बाकायदा लिसबन से उनकी आर्मी आ रही है । १९५७ की बात आज भी हमें याद है जब कि एक पत्र की शक्ल में गार्जियन में एक चीज छपी थी । मैं उसको पढ़ने के लिए तैयार हूं । यह चीज तब छपी थी जब कि हमारे नैशनलिस्ट को उन्होंने मारा था और मारने के बाद जीप के साथ बांध कर जिन्दा हालत में वे ले गए थे और ले जाने के बाद पैट्रोल से सोक किया गया और आग लगा कर तमाशा देखा गया । इस तरह के जो जुल्म वहां पर हो रहे हैं, इनको हम कभी भी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकते हैं । हमारे शहीद वहां पहुंचे थे । हमारे यहां के सदस्य वहां गये थे । गोआ की जेलों में भी उनकी एड़ियों और बेड़ियों की झंकार में एक इनकलाबी तराना ही था । मैं समझता हूं कि उस वक्त भी सालाजार की हुकूमत की नीव हिल गई थी और उस हिलती हुई नींव को रोकने की कोशिश नहीं की गई होती तो उसके अच्छे नतीजे निकल सकते थे । मैं चाहता हूं कि आज भी कोई गलती आप न करें।

मैं जानता हूं कि आज भी यहां पर कहा जायेगा कि यह हमारी अहिंसा की नीति के खिलाफ होगा । लेकिन, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हैदराबाद के सिलसिले में वहां के निजाम ने जब त्योरियां बदली थीं और कहा था और यह दावा भी किया था कि रजाकारों की मदद से वह अपनी सत्ता को कायम रखेंगे तो इस नीति पर नहीं चला गया था और क्या यह बात सच नहीं है कि एक दफा के पुलिस एक्शन से उनकी स्कीमों की तमाम इमारत चूर-चूर हो गई और वह हमारी सरकार के कदमों में झुक गये ?

गोआ को आजाद कराने के बारे में किसी कनवैंशन या सेमिनार की ही राय नहीं है बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान के लोगों की, हर खास और आम की राय है और वे चाहते हैं कि गोआ पर जो साम्राज्यवादी शक्ति अपना पंजा जमाये बैठी है, उस आखिरी पंजे को हमारे देश की धरती से हटा दिया जाए । यही सवाल विदेशों में जो हमारे विद्यार्थी हैं, वे भी समय-समय पर करते रहते हैं । श्री एम० सी० सीतलवाद, एटार्नी जनरल साहब जब वह हेग से वापस लन्दन आए तो वहां के विद्यार्थियों ने उनसे पूछा कि आखिर नो-एक्शन पालिसी सरकार की कब तक चलेगी । उन्होंने भी इस चीज को समझाने की कोशिश की लेकिन उनको किसी भी तरह से तसल्ली नहीं हुई । इसका कारण यह है कि लोग वहां पर हो रहे अत्याचारों की कहानियां सुनते और पढ़ते हैं । वे कहने लग गए हैं कि धीरज की भी कोई सीमा होनी चाहिये और इसकी भी आखिर एक सीमा होती है । यह सीमा पार हो चुकी है । अखबारों में जो कुछ छपता है, उसको आप देखें । १९६० और १९६१ के जो अखबारात हैं, उनमें गोआ के बारे में जो कुछ छपा है, आर्टिकल निकले हैं, उनके आधार पर भी मैं आपको बता सकता हूं वे समझते हैं कि एक वहशी हुकूमत इंसानियत के जामे में हैवानियत का नंगा नाच कर रही है । हमारे नेशनल जो आज आन्दोलन कर रहे हैं और गोआ को आजाद कराने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं, उनकी लाशों

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

पर सालाजार नंगा नाच कर रहे हैं। यह नंगा नाच कब तक चलता रह सकता है, कब तक इसको चलते रहने की हम इजाजत दे सकते हैं। ये तमाम जो खबरें हैं ये लोगों को पहुंचती हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि आज अगर यहां से, इस पार्लियामेंट से, एक राय से हम लोग एक चुनौती दे दें तो उसका असर जरूर होगा और वह चुनौती जरूर रंग लाएगी। हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार का इस लोक सभा में, इस सदन में यह एक राय से कह देना कि गवर्नमेंट अगर इस सवाल के बारे में २६ जनवरी, १९६२ तक कोई फैसला नहीं हुआ तो कुछ कदम उठायेगी और वह कदम ऐसा नहीं होगा कि जैसे कोई प्रोटैस्ट नोट भेज दिया जाता है जिसका जवाब तक नहीं आता है बल्कि ऐसा होगा जो अपना असर दिखायेगा। साफ तरीके से हमें कहना पड़ेगा कि आर्मी या पुलिस एक्शन हम लोग करेंगे।

मैं अपने माननीय सदस्य श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी के सबस्टीट्यूट मेशीन को पढ़ करके दंग रह गया। इसमें आप फरमाते हैं :—

"This House calls upon the Government to take suitable steps as will lead to immediate withdrawal of Portuguese Government from Goa, Daman and Diu . . ."

यहां तक तो मेरी समझ में यह आती है। इतनी सी अंग्रेजी तो मैं भी अच्छी तरह से समझता हूं। लेकिन बाद की अंग्रेजी जरा टेढ़ी है और वह सालाजार की अंग्रेजी मालूम पड़ती है, पुर्तगाली अंग्रेजी मालूम पड़ती है। वह कहते हैं :—

"and the holding of plebiscite to ascertain the views of the people residing there as to the nature of Government they would like to have in their territories."

श्री नाथ पाई (राजापुर) : शेमफुल।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : आप सालाजार के बयानात को पढ़ें और उनको पढ़ने के बाद इस सबस्टीट्यूट मोशन को पढ़ें तो आप को सब चीज साफ हो जाएगी। ऐसा कह कर क्या आप नहीं समझते हैं कि आप पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवादियों के हाथ में एक ऐसा हथियार दे रहे हैं जिसका वे दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं और क्या इसका मतलब यह नहीं होगा कि सालाजार साहब जो करते हैं ठीक करते हैं, जो कहते हैं ठीक कहते हैं और जो कुछ हमारे प्रधान मन्त्री जी कहते हैं, हैं, सब गलत कहते हैं।

श्री बी० चं० शर्मा (गुरदासपुर) : कोई एक्सेप्ट नहीं होगा।

श्री स० मो० बनर्जी : मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि इसको ऐसे मौके पर उन्होंने क्यों मूव किया है। मेरे पास सौ से ज्यादा चिट्ठियां आई हैं जिन में लोगों ने मेरे इस प्रस्ताव का स्वागत किया है और कहा है कि इस प्रस्ताव के बारे में आप प्रधान मन्त्री जी की मिन्नत कर, उनके सामने आप सारी बातों को साफ तरीके से रखें और उनको विश्वास दिलायें कि यहां की जनता इस स्ट्रगिल में उनका साथ देगी और उनसे कहें कि एक गरजती हुई आवाज में, एक आजाद देश की आवाज में लोगों को आह्वान करे कि हम साम्राज्यवादियों के पंजे को हिन्दुस्तान की धरती पर जमे रहने नहीं देंगे।

मैं समझता हूं कि अब तो हमारा केस बिल्कुल साफ है। नागर हवेली और दादरा के बारे में वर्ल्ड कोर्ट का जो जजमेंट है वह हमारे हक में जाता है। अगर यह कहा जाता है कि नाटो के हाथ में कठपुतली है जिसकी एक रस्सी इनके हाथ में है और ये नचाते रहते हैं, तो यह बात भी गलत है। सालाजार में यह मजाल कहां से आई कि वे ० एन० में खड़े होकर या दूसरी जगह खड़े होकर कहें कि हमारे देश के लोग भूखों मरते हैं

फाकाकशी करते हैं? १५ अगस्त, १९५५ के दिन जिस दिन हमारे नौजवान, करनैल सिंह, शाह, थोरट वगैरह तिरंगा झण्डा लेकर आगे बढ़ रहे थे, उस वक्त अगर हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार एक दफा कह देती कि हमारी मदद तुम्हारे साथ है तो विश्वास मानिये कि वह झण्डा गोआ में भी लहराता। आज भी मौका है कि हम इसको करें।

इस मामले में बाहर वालों ने भी हमारा समर्थन किया है। एडलाई स्टिवेंसन ने जो यहां आए थे १६ या १७ मार्च, १९६१ को एक प्रेस कान्फ्रेंस में कहा था :—

"Change in U.S. Attitude to Goa is Evident."

"Whereas the former U.S. Secretary of State, Mr. Dulles, described Goa as a province of Portugal in 1956, Mr. Stevenson has now advocated advancement towards full self-determination of all the territories under Portuguese administration . . . Addressing a press conference in Delhi in March, 1956, Mr. Dulles had said: The U.S. has never taken any position on the merits of the Goa controversy, I made a statement in August last in which I expressed the views of my Government hoping for a peaceful solution."

उसके बाद स्टिवैंसन साहब यह कह गए हैं कि राइट आफ सैल्फ डिटरमिनेशन होना चाहिये। रूस के प्रधान मन्त्री जब इस देश में पहले आए थे तो उन्होंने भी हमारा समर्थन किया था।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते ही हैं कि १९५५ में हमारे कितने वालेंटीयर वहां गए थे। उस वक्त मैं भी एक सरकारी कर्मचारी था। मुझे भी श्री एम० एम० जोशी ने एक आह्वान दिया था पूना में कि वालेंटीयर दिए जाएं। मेरी सोलह साल की नौकरी थी। मैंने कहा कि मैं चलूंगा। कोयम्बटूर से, मद्रास से और हिन्दुस्तान के दूसरे हिस्सों से, कोने-कोने से शहीदों की टोलियां चलीं। वे देखना चाहते थे कि वहां पर क्या हो रहा है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि यह कोई राजनीतिक सवाल नहीं है और न ही कोई ऐसा सवाल है जिसका कोई विरोध हो। मुझे चिट्ठी लिखी सालाजार के किसी साहब ने गोआ से और इस तरह की मेरे पास तीन चार चिट्ठियां आई हैं जिन में इस तरह की चीजें लिखी हुई हैं :—

"Long live Salazar".

"You are the stooge of U.S.S.R. You are moving this Resolution at the instance of U.S.S.R."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप यकीन मानिये कि इन चिट्ठियों को पढ़कर मुझे इतना सदमा नहीं हुआ जितना सदमा कि श्री श्रीनारायण दास जी के सबस्टीट्यूट मोशन को पढ़ कर हुआ है। गोआ से मुझे जिन्होंने चिट्ठियां लिखी हैं, वे सालाजार के दोस्त हो सकते हैं और उनको आप छोड़ दीजिये। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान में आज के दिन अगर इस तरीके का प्रस्ताव पास किया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे जम्हूरी असूलों की बुनियादें ही हिल जायेंगी हमें साम्राज्यवादी ताकत का मुकाबला करना होगा।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक आंधी उठी थी, अंगोला में, मार्च १९६१ में। वहां पर विद्रोह हुआ सरकार के खिलाफ और वहां की सरकार थर्रा गई। वहां पर लोगों ने कहा कि अफ्रीका का, अंगोला का हमारा मसला तभी हल हो सकता है अगर गोआ के बारे में फैसला हो जाए और मैं समझता हूं कि अगर आज हम लोग इसका फैसला कर लें और एक यह चुनौती चली जाए और उनको यह मालूम हो जाए कि हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार और लोग काफी

[श्री स० मो० बनर्जी]

सह चुके हैं, काफी लोग वहां पर मर चुके हैं, शहीद हो चुके हैं, तो यह मसला आसानी से हल हो सकता है। जो वहां पर शहीद हो चुके हैं, उनकी मैं आपको याद दिलाना चाहता हूं और उनके प्रति मैं अपनी श्रद्धांजलि अर्पित करता हूं। यह जो प्रस्ताव मैंने रखा है यह लीस्ट आफेंसिव है, लीस्ट कंट्रोवर्शल है। इस में यह नहीं कहा गया है कि अभी चलो बल्कि यह कहा गया है कि अल्टीमेटम दे दिया जाए। सालाजार साहब को साफ तरीके से यह बतला दिया जाये कि सालाजार साहब, आप मेहरबानी कर के जाने का बन्दोबस्त कीजिये, वर्ना हम आप को भेज देंगे। और मैं समझता हू कि यह मुमकिन होगा। अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी के ब्यानों को जब मैं पढ़ता हूं तो मुझे खुशी होती है, और यकीन मानिये आप कि जो उन का आखिरी ब्यान निकला, मैं समझता हूं कि कम से कम यह उन के दिल का ब्यान था. और यह बात सामने आई कि वे इस बात को चाहते हैं।

16 hrs.

इस लिये अपने प्रस्ताव को उपस्थित करते हुए मैं यह मांग करता हूं, सदन से, कि इस प्रस्ताव को नामजूर न किया जाय, सिर्फ इसलिये कि बदकिस्मती से बैलट में यह मेरे नाम से आया है। मैं राष्ट्रीयता के नाम पर कोई बात नहीं कहना चाहता, मेरी कुर्बानी, राष्ट्रीय आन्दोलन में, शायद कुछ नहीं है। लेकिन आज जब यह सवाल उठता है तो कुछ लोग यह सवाल भी उठाते हैं, और मेरे पास चिट्ठियां भी आई हैं, कि बनर्जी साहब, इसी प्रस्ताव की तरह से चीन के बारे में भी एक प्रस्ताव दे दीजिये। मैं एक चीज का यकीन दिलाना चाहता हूं, इस सदन में, कि हिन्दुस्तान की धरती के बारे में अगर कोई सवाल हुआ तो, मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि राष्ट्रीयता की सारी मोनोपोली मेरी है, मैं यह तो नहीं कहता कि सारे हिन्दुस्तान की खिदमत में मैंने जवानी खो दी, मैं तो एक मामूली सिपाही हूं, कभी कभी सरकार की लाठियां और गोलियां खाई हैं, लेकिन एक जीव हो सकता हूं उन लोगों में से जो कि इस सदन के ८० फी सदी लोगों में से नहीं हैं, लेकिन फिर भी एक छोटा सा विश्वास दिलाता हूं कि अगर कभी देश की धरती के बारे में कोई सवाल उठा और हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आह्वान किया तो देश के एक सच्चे नागरिक होने की हैसियत से मैं सिर्फ अपने को ही उन की खिदमत में पेश नहीं कर दूंगा बल्कि १३ साल के अपने एकलौते बच्चे को भी उन के चरणों में डाल कर कहूंगा कि अगर हिन्दुस्तान की धरती को बचाने के लिये न्योछावर होने की जरूरत हो तो वे उस को भी कुर्बानी दे दें।

मैं जजबाती आवेश में आ कर यह चीज नहीं कह रहा हूं, लेकिन मैं ने देखा किस तरह से पूना में उन लोगों की लाशें लाई गईं, मैंने देखा कि किस तरह से गोलियां से परेशान हो कर वे लोग वहां आये थे। मैंने देखा था कि किस तरह से उन को मारा गया, गेस्टापो मेथड्स के तरीकों से मारा गया, पागल कर दिया गया और अन्धा कर दिया गया। यह हालतें मैंने अपनी आंखों से देखीं। इसलिये मैं समझता हूं कि यह साम्राज्यवाद का आखिरी पंजा हिन्दुस्तान से खत्म होना चाहिये, और मैं आशा करता हूं कि प्रधान मंत्री जी मेरे इस प्रस्ताव को मानेंगे और उस को सदन भी एक राय से पास कर के सालाजार की हुकूमत के सामने भेजेगा ताकि हमारा जागा हुआ अफ्रीका और जागे और साम्राज्यवाद का खात्मा कर के उस को कब्रिस्तान में भेज दिया जाये। साम्राज्यवाद का आखिरी जनाजा हिन्दुस्तान और अफ्रीका के कन्धों पर निकले ताकि यह जनाजा बहुत अच्छी तरह से निकल सके।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Resolution moved:

"This House is of opinion that Government of India should give

a final ultimatum to the Portuguese Government to withdraw from Goa, Daman and Diu."

There are some amendments. Shri Shree Narayan Das.

Shri Braj Raj Singh (Ferozabad): He is evaporating.

Shri Vajpayee (Balrampur): I move the amendments.

(i) In the resoultion,—

after the words "Portuguese Government" *insert* "and ask it" (1)

(ii) In the resolution—

add at the end "by January 26, 62". (2).

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं श्री बनर्जी के प्रस्ताव का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूं। किन्तु अपने वर्तमान स्वरूप में यह प्रस्ताव अधूरा है क्योंकि उस में इस बात के लिये कोई तिथि निर्धारित नहीं की गई है कि जिस के भीतर पुर्तगाल को भारत छोड़ कर चला जाना चाहिये। यदि हम उन को अल्टीमेटम देंगे तो उस में तारीख बतलानी आवश्यक है, और इस लिये मैंने संशोधन उपस्थित किया है कि पुर्तगाल से कहा जाये कि आगामी २६ जनवरी तक, जो कि भारत का गणराज्य दिवस है, पुर्तगाल गोवा, दमन और ड्यू को छोड़ कर चला जाये।

इस बात से इनकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि जब तक गोवा गुलाम है तब तक भारत की आजादी अधूरी है। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी भी कहते हैं कि राजनीतिक क्रांति तब तक पूर्ण नहीं होगी जब तक भारत में पुर्तगाली बस्तियां कायम हैं। प्रश्न यह है कि इन बस्तियों की स्वतंत्रता के लिए हम ने क्या किया है? गोवा के बारे में भारत सरकार की क्या नीति है? हम ने पुर्तगाल के साथ अपने सम्बन्ध तोड़ लिए, किन्तु उस से गोवा की आजादी निकट नहीं आई। हमने इन बस्तियों में काम करने वाले पुर्तगाली शासन के विरुद्ध आर्थिक कदम उठाने की कोशिश की, उनका भी कोई परिणाम नहीं निकला। अब यह सरकार का काम है कि वह बतलाये कि यदि गोवा की आजादी उस का लक्ष्य है तो इस लक्ष्य की प्राप्ति के लिए वह क्या कर रही है।

जहां तक विश्व के जनमत का सवाल है, संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में और अन्य अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय मंचों पर हम ने पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवाद के विरुद्ध अपनी आवाज उठाई है, और उठानी चाहिये। लेकिन उसके परिणामस्वरूप गोवा की आजादी आजायेगी इस मुगालते में रहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अंगोला में पुर्तगालियों ने अत्याचारों की पराकाष्ठा कर दी है। विश्व के मंचों से उसकी कठोर निन्दा की गई है, लेकिन पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवादियों पर इस का प्रभाव होगा, इसके कोई चिन्ह दिखाई नहीं देते। अब यदि कूटनीतिक, आर्थिक और जनमत के जागृत करने के प्रयत्न विफल हो गये, तो फिर कौन सा रास्ता बचता है जिस के द्वारा हम इन पुर्तगाली बस्तियों को मुक्त देखना चाहते हैं। दो ही रास्ते हो सकते हैं। या तो भारत की सरकार जनता को इन बस्तियों की मुक्ति के लिए कदम उठाने की छूट दे। सत्याग्रह आन्दोलन चला था और सारे देश से आन्दोलन में भाग लेने के लिए लोग गये थे। हो सकता था कि उस समय ऐसी परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होती कि पुर्तगाली शासन को गोवा छोड़ कर जाना पड़ता, लेकिन शासन ने उस सत्याग्रह को चलने नहीं दिया। अब यदि सत्याग्रह का रास्ता बन्द है और जनता शांतिपूर्ण प्रयत्नों से पुर्तगाल की जेलों में पड़े हुए भारतीय बन्धुओं की स्वतन्त्रता के लिए कोई कदम नहीं उठा सकती, तो सरकार को यह स्पष्ट करना चाहिये कि गोवा की आजादी का उसके सामने कौन सा तरीका है।

[श्री वाजपेयी]

यह कहना कि पुर्तगाली साम्राज्य के विरुद्ध सारे ससार में रोष की लहर बढ़ रही है, अफ़्रीका में प्रचन्ड आन्दोलन चल रहा है और पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवाद के दिन इने-गिने हैं, और अगर अफ़्रीका से पुर्तगाली साम्राज्य खत्म हो गया तो गोवा में कितने दिन तक वह रह सकता है, भारत के लिए कोई स्वाभिमान की बात नहीं है । अफ़्रीका के लोगों की आजादी से, उन के आजादी के प्रयत्नों से गोवा आजाद हो जाये, क्या स्वतन्त्र भारत की जनता के लिए और उसकी भारतीय सरकार के लिए यह कोई बड़े गौरव की बात होगी? सारे संसार में हम साम्राज्यवाद के विरुद्ध, पूंजीवाद के विरुद्ध, आवाज उठाते हैं, भारत के प्रतिनिधि राष्ट्रसंघ में पूंजीवाद की निन्दा में प्रस्ताव लाते हैं और साम्राज्य वाद समाप्त होना चाहिये इस तरह की मांग करते हैं मगर अपनी छाती पर हम पुर्तगाली साम्राज्यवाद को सहन कर रहे हैं । अगर हम पूंजीवाद की समाप्ति चाहते हैं तो उस समाप्ति का आरम्भ गोवा की मुक्ति से होना चाहिये, और इस के लिए सरकार के सामने एक ही रास्ता है । सब प्रयत्न कर के वह देख चुकी है । और वह रास्ता यह है कि वह पुलिस कार्रवाई करे । इस के लिए पुर्तगाल को एक अल्टिमेटम देना आवश्यक है । कुछ दिनों से कहा जाने लगा है कि गोवा की आजादी के लिए अगर बल प्रयोग करना पड़े तो हम बल प्रयोग भी कर सकते हैं । मैं इसका स्वागत करता हूं । वह गोवा की आजादी के लिए ही नहीं, भारत की भूमि का कोई भी भाग हो, यदि उस पर पुर्तगाल का कब्जा हो, या कम्यूनिस्ट चीन का कब्जा हो या पाकिस्तान का कब्जा हो, और उस की आजादी के लिए बलप्रयोग की आवश्यकता हो तो बलप्रयोग होना चाहिये । लेकिन मुझे आश्चर्य होता है जो सुरक्षा मंत्री पुर्तगाल के विरुद्ध बल प्रयोग की बात करते हैं । वह यह भी स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं कि लद्दाख में चीन की फौजें आगे बढ़ी हैं या वह फौजें आगे बढ़ रही हैं । वह कहते हैं कि वे चीनी फौजें नहीं हैं बल्कि कुछ चीनी तत्व हैं । और फिर कहा जाता है कि और मसले हम शान्ति के साथ तैय करेंगे । हां गोआ में बल प्रयोग हो सकता है ।

मेरा निवेदन है कि बलप्रयोग की हर एक सरकार को छूट होती है, और सब सवालों को शान्ति से हल करने के हमारे मन्तव्य का यह अर्थ नहीं हो सकता कि हम अपनी सार्वभौम सत्ता पर, अपनी स्वतंत्रता पर, अपनी सुरक्षा पर जो संकट आया है उसके लिए भी बल का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकते । अहिंसा का यह अर्थ नहीं है । गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि मेरी अहिंसा में तलवार चलाने की जगह है और उन्हीं के आशीर्वाद से हमने काश्मीर को बचाने के लिए सेना भजी थी । अहिंसा या शान्ति से समस्याओं को हल करने का हमारा निश्चय गोवा की आजादी में बाधक नहीं बन सकता ।

हमने निश्चय किया है कि हम आक्रमण नहीं करेंगे, हम किसी की आजादी पर आंच नहीं लाएंगे, हम किसी की स्वतंत्रता को ललचायी हुई आंखों से नहीं देखेंगे, हम किसी की सुरक्षा के लिए संकट का कारण नहीं बनेंगे । लेकिन इसका यह अर्थ नहीं है कि जो हमारी भूमि पर आक्रमण करेगा उसका हम मुकाबला नहीं करेंगे । और पुर्तगाली बस्तियां क्या हैं ? भारत पर चार सौ साल से निरन्तर चलने वाला एक आक्रमण है, और इस आक्रमण को हटाने के लिए बलप्रयोग करना यह कोई अनैतिक कार्य नहीं है । यह वैध है, नैतिक है और अपनी सार्वभौम सत्ता की रक्षा के लिए यह हमारा

कर्तव्य है । यह हमारे स्वाभिमान के अनुकूल है ।

गोआ की गुलामी हमारी स्वतंत्रता को अधूरा बनाती है, गोआ की गुलामी हमारी सुरक्षा के लिए संकट पैदा कर रही है, गोआ की गुलामी भारत की जनता को आजादी के आलोक से वंचित कर रही है, उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध हमारी घोषणाओं का मजाक बना रही है । गोआ की गुलामी हमारे लिए एक चुनौती है, भारत की मरदानगी के लिए एक ललकार है, और अगर शासन समझता है कि उपनिवेशवाद के विरुद्ध उसकी घोषणाएं संसार में गम्भीरतापूर्वक ली जानी चाहिए, तो उसके लिए एक ही रास्ता है कि गोआ की आजादी के लिए सक्रिय कदम उठाए । हमने पुर्तगाल से अपने कूटनीतिक सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लिए, उसके विरुद्ध आर्थिक नाकेबन्दी भी की परन्तु वह विफल रही । संसार के जनमत को जगा कर भी हम पुर्तगाल के हिंसापूर्ण हृदय को नहीं बदल सके । अब हमारे सामने केवल एक ही रास्ता है कि हम पुर्तगाल से उस भाषा में बात करें जिसको वह समझता है । और पुर्तगाल एक ही भाषा को समझता है । पुर्तगाल से कह दिया जाए कि या तो तुम हमारी भूमि खाली कर दो नहीं तो जो तुम्हारी बची खुची सत्ता है उसको हम सागर में डुबो देंगे । भारत की जनता भारत की इन बस्तियों की गुलामी के कलंक के टीके को अब अपने माथे पर ज्यादा दिन बरदाश्त नहीं करेगी ।

इसलिए मैंने सुझाव दिया है कि आगामी २६ जनवरी सन् १९६२ तक की तिथि निर्धारित कर दी जाए और पुर्तगाल से कह दिया जाए कि वह इस तिथि तक भारत की भूमि खाली करके चले जाइये । मेरा निवेदन है कि इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अपनी नीति स्पष्ट निर्धारित करनी चाहिए । कहा जाता है कि बल प्रयोग किया जाएगा । मगर उसके कोई लक्षण नहीं दिखायी देते । कुछ लोग यह भी आरोप लगाते हैं कि बल प्रयोग की बात इसलिए की जा रही है कि भारत की जनता का ध्यान चीन आक्रमण की ओर से हटाया जा सके । मैं तो इन आरोपों में विश्वास नहीं करता लेकिन ये आरोप लगाए जा रहे हैं और इनका सम्बन्ध बम्बई के एक चुनाव से जोड़ा जा रहा है । मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार को अपनी नीति स्पष्ट शब्दों में घोषित करनी चाहिये । ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी कहें कि बल प्रयोग हो सकता है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री कहें कि बल प्रयोग करना ठीक नहीं है । इससे भ्रम पैदा होता है । इससे जो लोग गोआ की आजादी के लिए सहानुभूति रखते हैं उनको भी गलत विचार करने का मौका मिलता है । हमारी नीति स्पष्ट होनी चाहिए, और मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस प्रस्ताव का लाभ उठा कर गोआ के सम्बन्ध में अपनी नीति की स्पष्ट घोषणा करे ।

जहां तक मेरा सवाल है, मैं तो यही चाहूंगा कि २६ जनवरी तक का पुर्तगाल को अल्टीमेटम दिया जाए और अगर वह इस अवधि में नहीं जाता तो पुलिस कार्रवाई की जाए । वह लड़ाई नहीं होगी, पुलिस कार्रवाई होगी । इसी प्रकार पुर्तगाल को भारत की भूमि छोड़ने के लिए विवश किया जा सकता है । इससे विश्वयुद्ध आरम्भ होने की सम्भावना नहीं है और न यह आशंका है कि नाटो राष्ट्र इसमें आ कूदेंगे । इसकी कोई सम्भावना नहीं है । यह हमारे और पुर्तगाल के बीच का मामला है । इसके लिए हमारी सरकार में दृढ़ता चाहिए, जरा पुरुषत्व चाहिए और गुलामी को मिलने वाली चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक सामना करने का साहस चाहिए ।

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Amendments Nos. 1 and 2 are now before the House. The resolution as well as the amendments are now before the House for discussion.

Shri Joachim Alva (Kanara): The hon. Mover of the resolution is a Bengali, and as a Bengali, he should be familiar with the characteristics of a Bengal tiger. A Bengal tiger just leaps into action; he gives no ultimatum; he gives no notice.

Shri Vajpayee: The hon. Mover is from UP.

Shri Joachim Alva: He just leaps into action, and he just springs into action without any notice. A strong armed man has to give no notice; he takes action without any notice. In the case of Goa, likewise, we shall have to take action without any notice. It is not in consonance with the dignity of our nation that we give an ultimatum to a puny power like Portugal which can be wiped off from the map of Europe or whose possessions in India can be wiped off by our own Forces and even by a handful of or own patriotic, nay, illiterate folk.

It is true that we have made a mistake in the past. Time has slipped by. But let us not ruminate on our blunder. Our blunder was that in 1947, we did not occupy Goa without any notice and without any ultimatum.

When the British Cabinet Mission gave their last press conference, at which the late Sir Stafford Cripps, Mr. Alexander and the late Lord Pethick-Lawrence were present, I asked them a question as to what the attitude of the Government of Great Britain would be in regard to Goa, after the attainment of Independence by India. Sir Stafford Cripps just shrugged his shoulders, and consulted his neighbour to his left and his neighbour to his right and said certain words which I have not forgotten even till today, namely "that it would be a matter for the future Government of India." With all this explicit statement by a responsible Cabinet Mission like that, which is as good as a British Cabinet declaration, the Government of Britain and their representatives have not been fair to us. They have not done fair justice to us.

We have no objection if the Foreign Secretary of Her Majesty's Government, Lord Home goes and pays a visit to Portugal, and even the liberal parts of the British press denounce it. But what we object to is that when some non-violent satyagraha was led by Mr. Tony Desouza, a young man, right in 1955-56, and he was taken as prisoner in Goa, the High Commissioner of Britain should have walked into our Foreign Office and registered perhaps a note of protest, and we also perhaps sat idling thereafter. This was what happened when we wanted to take some action, when Mr. Tony Desouza, a non-violent young man, walked into Goa and he was awarded eight years' jail. (So please!). At that time, five thousand Hindu women wept from Majali seeing D'Souza crossing the borders of Goa. It was a great feat for a young man of Goa, a Goan Christian, as well as for the Hindu women to have visibly shown such sympathy for a Satyagrahi on our side of the border. On this occasion, I shall not fail to pay my humble tribute to some of the valiant men from that side who went and courted imprisonment. But, we, for our part, had to follow the policy of the Congress Party. The policy of the Congress Party is one of non-violence. And, therefore, we have not taken any action in regard to Goa. We cannot say one thing at the forum of the United Nations and do something else on the border of Goa.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: Is satyagraha violent? (*Interruptions*).

Shri Joachim Alva: I did not interrupt my hon. friends when they were speaking. So, let them not interrupt me when I am speaking.

Our policy is one of non-violence. The declared policy of the Congress Party has been one of non-violence. (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Non-violent men should not be assaulted like that. Let us hear the hon. Member.

Shri Braj Raj Singh: What did the Congress Party do in Kerala? Was that not satyagraha?

Shri Joachim Alva: When we are preaching non-violence on the floor of the United Nations, we cannot adopt violence ourselves. After all, Goa is a tiny little thing. I have seen our sailors and navy-men and air-men saying that they would just jump and take over Goa, but they have not yet received the orders. They cannot receive orders, because they too are governed by the philosophy of non-violence which is the cardinal sheetanchor of our policy.

I pay my tribute to my hon. friends on the other side who have been to Goa jails in this connection, and a harder jail at that; their jail life was much harder than what we ourselves suffered inside the British prison-walls.

My hon. friend, Shri Goray, was there all alone. Then there was Shri V. G. Deshpande who has now a little trouble in the heart. And I would be pained to know that that trouble started inside Goa jails. Then again Shri Tridib Kumar Chaudhuri went there. We should really take our hats off to these pioneers who said that this Parliament shall not remain empty without at least one Member going and suffering there for the freedom of Goa, inside Goa jails.

There are others. There is the great Sahodrabai who became a Member of this Parliament, who went to the borders of Goa and bared her chest and was shot down. An announcement by the Prime Minister said that she was no more. Then the Prime Minister came the next day and announced to a very very happy House that she was alive, though her hand is still lacerated and she cannot move it this way or that.

This again goes to prove the theory that the best and greatest women of India are the women who did not know a word of the English language. It is a great thing that we have women on this side of the House or that side, women like Sahodrabai who went to Goa and bared her chest and took those bullet wounds. We can have faith in our future with such great valiant, silent women who believe in action, who perhaps had not been tutored in the Universities, who have known the hard way of life, who are illiterate, but who can give a wonderful account of themselves on behalf of the motherland, as no other man or woman could.

I am sorry that she is not here.

Shri Morarka (Jhunjhunu): She is here.

Shri Joachim Alva: I would like to pay her this tribute, which she richly deserves, because she is a symbol of Indian womanhood; silent, illiterate, untrained in university ideas, not knowing the English language, but yet when the time of action came, went forward and gallantly played her part. We have also the example of Sudha Joshi who quietly went and suffered. To all these men and women, I am glad to pay my humble tribute.

It is not an easy task to supplant the Portuguese in Goa right at present. I shall not either over-estimate or under-estimate it. We have the strength of ten men. But look at Pakistan. It has got a three-pronged drive against us. Pakistan has got active liaison with Portugal, with the Portuguese authorities and Portuguese diplomats and also with Goa. She is sent goods there to break our economic boycott. Our policy of economic sanctions was a failure. Pakistan has pricked us on the Kashmir front also and has made terms with China. Then again, it has got a declared or undeclared policy by which she is sending her population down into Assam and disturbing the balance there.

We have got very serious problems on our borders and we have to think of them in very serious terms. A nation which is really strong does not believe in idle threats. No doubt, an ultimatum was given to the British

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Government. But we must distinguish between the motives and philosophy which guide the British Government and the Portuguese Government. The British, whatever might be said against them, have been trained in some kind of liberal traditions, and even in Africa they are giving up one territory after another; they are walking out of Africa, whatever be the troubles facing the representatives of the people there. But not so Portugal. Portugal has destroyed the culture of Goa. It tells its citizens: 'Do not write in the Marathi script. Do not write in any of the Indian languages.' It tells its citizens, Catholic or Hindu, 'You must learn my language, the Portuguese language'. No Goan in Goa has become a Cardinal or a priest or a bishop in the Church in Goa. Yet it boasts to be the defender of the Catholic faith. What defender of the Catholic faith can it be, I cannot understand, when in Angola it has indulged in the most inhuman atrocities possible.

Portugal told our first representative to Portugal when he went there: "Well, the Pope once divided Goa." They meant to say, you may as well go to hell. The Pope may have divided 500 years ago. The Pope cannot divide territories today. 500 years ago, the world was divided into colonial territories. We do not know what the condition of the world was then. Everybody wanted to grab territories. May I say in all humility that the Pope will not say today that Goa belongs to Portugal and that he can divide it? On the other hand, when the hon. Prime Minister met the last Pope, a very learned and holy man, he said: 'This is not a religious question at all'. By which he meant to say that we could take any action against Portugal.

Now, this is the situation. Also, let us remember that we cannot give an ultimatum to Portugal in the manner that we gave an ultimatum in the Indian National Congress to the British Government on the banks of the Ravi near Lahore. There we acted quickly and swiftly. We went on the Dandi March. That was not successful. Then we launched the Quit India campaign and thereafter we became successful. We have become successful politically. But still we have got many pin-pricks. We have got a crown of thorns on our head, a crown with thorns represented by Pakistan with its three-pronged drive against us, with Portugal possessing Goa and with the Chinese menacing. These are all real dangers. We should take stock of the situation. Not that we are going to overlook Goa. But even the hon. Prime Minister during this year has made a very very substantial advance in his own statements during the last ten years, when he declared in this House during this Session that he will not rule out military action. That itself is a very great improvement on our earlier policy. That very declaration has startled the powers of the world, startled our friends and our foes, and the Chancelleries of the world.

Even the Americans are turning round in the sense that whereas Mr. Dulles said that Goa was a Portuguese pocket and was within the sphere of the NATO, Mr. Stevenson says now that Goa has the right of self-determination; though he did not say that Goa shall belong to India and shall be integrated into India. Perhaps the next Government of the United States may make that statement. But they themselves made a great improvement when they said that Goa shall have self-determination.

My hon. friend is raising his hand. True, we are not satisfied. But let us be sure that the conscience of the world has been roused, that the Government of India right now with all its resources, assets and liabilities and deficiencies cannot perhaps take immediate action, but the action will come without any notice, without any warning, and then my hon. friends on the other side and this side will all be happy about the desired results.

Shri Nath Pai (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Goa symbolises, perhaps epitomises as few other things do, the awful deficiency of the foreign policy of India when it concerns the vital interests of the nation. That foreign policy is magnificently successful in advancing, in upholding and in strengthening the interests of other nations, but awfully deficient in defending, upholding and maintaining the interests of this country.

I am reminded of a small episode in 1946 when the first satyagraha was launched by Dr. Lohia, known in Goa's history as the Jai Hind Movement. Some of us were there operating as volunteers. Dr. Lohia suddenly asked us to leave Goa and come back. We did not like it. The reason was a letter from Mahatma Gandhi which he read out to those angry young men. This was what Gandhiji had written in that letter:

> "Negotiations are going on for the transfer of power to India and I do not want anybody to act in a manner which will create additional problems for Jawaharlal. Goa's problem will be solved once India is free."

Millions of Indians agreed with Mahatmaji that once India was free, we would not be subjected to the humiliation, to this galling shame that a part of India would remain under the occupation of the most backward, the weakest and almost unknown nation of Europe. Unfortunately, all these hopes and all these expectations have been proved to be wrong during the past 15 years. One is constrained to say that though, of course, the Prime Minister and many Members on the opposite side perhaps deeply feel this shame, this agony, they have not perhaps been able to muster up the necessary degree of determination, and one may even add, courage.

15 years have elapsed. And what is the policy of the Government of India towards Goa? We run from one statement to another, and the policy towards Goa has eventually degenerated into an annual ritual, that on the 15th of August and on the 26th of January, saluting the tricolour flag the Prime Minister, and of course, the provincial satraps, must utter this homily to the people of Goa that the evolution of India, the freedom of India, will not be complete until Goa is liberated and becomes a part of India. Then the small question remains: what is it that prevents you from doing this? Of course, we hear now a sermon on our being dedicated to non-violence. The hon. Shri Joachim Alva is doing a little injustice to a speech delivered by Shri V. K. Krishna Menon, our Defence Minister, only the other day in the United Nations, that it is an element of sovereignty, that a sovereign nation is entitled to, nay, shall be called upon and is bound to, use even force in the defence of its interests.

Let us not get involved in this mumbo jumbo and mask of non-violence. We hear too much of it here. It is perhaps trite and common, but it does not lie well in the mouth of the rulers who, on the smallest pretext, use guns in quelling riots at home, to talk of non-violence in dealing with aggressors. In deference to the memory of the Father of the Nation, let us not make mention of non-violence to conceal, to take shelter and to shield our own weakness of indecision and many other not very palatable, not very pleasing, not very edifying weaknesses.

I will be now referring another thing that is going on. A plethora of committees is being set up in the country. Every day we read about a new convention, a new action committee, a campaign being launched to liberate Goa, and very important, to awaken the public opinion in this country on the issue of Goa. Nothing can be more insulting, and nothing can be more helpful to the cause of

[Shri Nath Pai]

Salazar than to go on claiming that we need to awaken public opinion in this country. We need to awaken those sleeping, I do not want to say Ministers, and to rid this country of shibboleths. The country is awakened, united and determined, and if any evidence of this single-minded determination of this country was needed, we saw it on the 15th August, 1955. From Kashmir to Cape Comorin, from Assam to Cutch there were rallies of the sons and daughters of India.

What was the policy of the Government of India? Here was the first great demonstration of this undying unity of India. Here is one man who will bear witness to what I say. In spite of the fact that recently he has discovered unknown virtues in the Congress, my hon. friend Shri Khadilkar, a colleague of mine in the Goa Vimochan Samiti, will bear me out. What did we say? Having waited for the Government of India to discharge this duty of redeeming their pledge to the people of India to remove the last vestiges of foreign rule from our soil, a pledge given to the people of India on the 26th January on the banks of the Ravi,—not only what is called India today, but it included Goa and Pondicherry and all other parts also—and the Government having failed, the people thought it was their duty to do it, and as they knew it, they were trying to follow the path of the Mahatma. It does not lie in the mouth of the spokesmen of the defenders of this Government to refer to non-violence. It was the people who took to the path of non-violence and tried to liberate Goa, and what was the attitude of the Government of India?

On the 15th August, speaking from the ramparts of the Red Fort, no less a person than the Prime Minister had these words to say. Referring to the heroism of Subadra Devi, he said: "If I were young and if I were free, I would be marching with those who are going in the direction of Goa with the tricolour in their hands." And what was the truth? Shri Khadilkar will bear me out. It was the police of the then Government of Bombay who were using every means to stop them, not to persuade them, and in the end we saw lathis being used, and in Bombay bullets being used. What a demonstration of a policy of determination to liberate Goa! Once again, for heaven's sake, remember this that twelve people died in Bombay as a result of this firing on this side, when the others were fighting in Goa non-violently. And I am reminded of the slogan that the marching satyagrahis, a band of Biharis, U.P. men and other sons of India, spontaneously used. When they heard about this tragedy that not only were the satyagrahis beaten, shot and fired upon, but died of Indian bullets as a result of this liberating policy of our Government, this was the slogan which they gave to—I do not want to quote the Minister concerned, because it is probably unfair, and I do not wish to drag names into this, but this is the slogan:

" .... की काली गोली,
सालाजार की सफ़ेद गोली,
मौत में कोई फ़र्क नहीं है,
भारत गोआ अलग नहीं है ।"

There they were dying as victims of Salazar's police; here they were dying of these nonviolent bullets, but they were dying in the same cause. What is the policy of the Government of India?

Why do you not resort to the elementary right of a sovereign nation? What inhibits you, stops you, prevents you? Subterfuges are resorted to here. It is said there is world opinion, there is NATO. We have tried again and again to convince and drive this point home to this Government that NATO dare not, cannot, will not, lift its small finger if India exercises its sovereign

right to liberate and defend its territory. The truth is this: we want is stopping us; it is our own indecision, our own lack of determination, our own timidity that is stopping us. It is not the fear of NATO. NATO is only being used. How dare can NATO covers, excuses. It is not NATO that come?

I may here cite one example. Some of us come from that region with half of our relatives in Goa, and feel the pinch, the shame, the humiliation of it. We were trying to see what the world opinion was because often in this House it was held that opinion in Europe was not favourable to India. What did we do to galvanise, marshal and convert that opinion? Portugal was going on with one propaganda and myth. It was very simple, and it was this. They were distributing literatrue to this eiect that though geographically Goa might be part of India, but ethnically, religiously and linguistically it was Portuguese; that Goa might have belonged to India in the same way as, once upon a time, New Zealand might have belonged to the Maoris. This was the dangerous lie they were spreading. The Goa Committee tried to explode this myth. Pamphlets were distributed by the Portuguese Embassy in 1956 giving names of persons from this House as criminals who, not finding employment in India, were trying to go into Goa as satyagrahis.

What was the response of our Embassies and Missions? I do not want to go into the story. But I will give one more example to drive home this point, to show how indifferent they were, how uninformed they were, how unconcerned they were about it. In Rome there was a demonstration led by youths from many countries before the Portuguese Embassy. A report of it appeared in the *Times of India*, and the hon. Member also published a report of it in his *Forum*. This was a demonstration of international youth. The next day we called on a very senior official of our Embassy. We foreign capital the youths from so many countries came and denounced Portuguese colonialism and pledged their support to the Goan people in their struggle to throw off this yoke. Condescendingly we were told that they did not know anything about such a demonstration. Then I ventured to say, because I had Italian friends, that it had appeared in *Italia*, a leading paper, with a picture. I was informed that they did not read Italian papers. Without mentioning names, I tried to bring this to the notice of the Prime Minister a year or two later when I became Prime Minister—sorry, when I became a Member of this House.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: We all wish him well!

Shri Nath Pai: I had an opportunity of talking with the Prime Minister, and when we brought this point home, the Prime Minister said: sometimes individual private Members can do more than the Government can do.

Take the issue of galvanising public opinion, take the issue of creating world public opinion. Do we ever find in any communique issued by the Government of India after the visit of a foreign dignitary that the Prime Minister had raised this issue with the visiting Prime Minister or President? No. We raise the issue of Chinese admission to the United Nations, but our own vital issue is not pursued. What is your policy?

I do submit, though I do not shout, that I am speaking with deep personal knowledge when I say that there was a letter from the British Prime Minister, Mr. MacMillan to Mr. Anthony Wedgewood Benn, Chairman of the Goa Committee of the House of Commons, which was an all-party committee, in which he said that if India so desired, Britain would be willing to use its good offices. Of course, I would be one with the Prime Minister that we do not go begging anybody's aid, but certainly it should be part of our strategy that we try to

[Shri Nath Pai]

gain the opinion of others, the good offices of others.

Shri Joachim Alva: On a point of information. My hon. friend is unfair to the hon. Prime Minister. The Canadian Prime Minister made a declaration here that Goa was not within NATO as a result of the talks he must have had with our Prime Minister.

But the Canadian Prime Minister went back on his word and said that it is in NATO.

Shri Nath Pai: He does not like to be interrupted but I like interruptions provided they are relevant and cogent. I would welcome them.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I would be concluding soon and I would make this point. We saw the effort of the people of India, we saw the attitude of the Government of India and we saw the failure of the Government of India to use the international forum, we saw their failure to use diplomatic means to liberate Goa. Now, what remains is the first right of a sovereign nation to use its army. After all, we do not have a very fine Army of brave men, we do not have a first-class Navy of brave men and an Air Force of first-rate boys, only to make demonstrations on the 26th January. It is needed on the Himalayan border, it is needed in Kashmir, and if it is needed anywhere it is now in Goa. Nobody will blame; but posterity will bless those who had not used the Army for something better than ceremonial parades, something better than presenting guards of honour to visiting dignitaries.

I would like to have one example where a nation has been condemned by anybody for having defended itself. It has been condemned and it has been mocked and it has been ridiculed and it has sunk down when it has failed to use its force, its strength, its determination to defend itself.

We have seen the agony of Goa for so long. One after another, we have heard the stories of the agony, the torture through which the soul of Goa is passing, not one day, not two days but for the past 14 years and the agony has become aggravated. It has become more poignant, and therefore, perhaps, more intolerable because 438 million big brothers see across the border 600,000 brothers of their own being penalised, being tortured and being crucified for the simple crime of saying *'Jai Hind'*. If any house has this sign, anybody can be dragged and beaten to death. If we want to stop this, there is one way only for the Government of India, to make up its mind. We have given enough warnings to the world; no warnings were necessary. No threats were necessary; no speeches in the United Nations were necessary because every self-respecting nation accepts India's right. Little Dahomey did that. Only we must take one precaution. That is, after the Portuguese, when they will be compelled to leave as they will be, this Government will be compelled by the people of India to act. It will be roused from its lethargy, its inaction, its indecision, its lack of determination by the people of India.

I do not agree that the present change in its policy, the present talk of arms is only to win votes. I do believe and I want to believe, and I am trying to persuade myself to believe that it is really the result of the growing pressure of the people of India and the Government will act. We will liberate Goa, therefore, by this energetic policy and integrate Goa with India. We will just complete the revolution of our own freedom. We will give the biggest single boost to the people in Africa, in Angola particularly, in Mozambique and Algeria and other parts fighting and we shall, perhaps, in the process have given a warning to all aggressors against India that we mean business,

that we are determined. We shall in this process, have provided due courage to our small neighbours who are beginning to totter in the presence of big neighbours because they are seeing India cannot defend herself. Goa's liberation, therefore, has this wider significance. I, therefore, plead with them in conclusion to abandon this policy as it is said in Gita

" क्लैब्यं मास्मगमः पार्थ नैतत्त्वय्युपपद्यते "

Abandon this kind of indecision and act.

Shri Naushir Bharucha (East Khandesh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I, in the first place, join in the tribute which my hon. friend, Shri Banerjee has paid to all these martyrs, who fell for the cause of liberating Goa. I remember well what happened on 15th August, 1955 when I as the Chairman of the Goa Vimochan Committee had to face difficulties organising a march which, on account of the intervention of the then Government of Bombay came to such a sorry pass. May I point out this? While they are talking of liberating Goa, at that time, what the Government of Bombay did was to prevent the use of trucks for the conveyance of those volunteers, nearly 1200 of them to the borders of Goa. They actually marched on foot 65 miles before they reached the Goa border.

I do not desire to take more time of the House but I desire to concentrate the attention of the House on one aspect. Does the Government of India really mean business? If so, I will tell them that there is a movement afoot for establishing a parallel government for free Goa in India. I would like to know from Government whether it is their policy to give facilities to such a parallel government if it is established on Indian soil, to fight for the liberation of Goa or whether they will oppose it. That is the crucial test and today I demand an answer from the Government of India to this. If they are not prepared to allow even a parallel government to be established on Indian soil, then, I for one would say that all this tall talk about liberating Goa is nothing but a vote-catching device and the people will understand it soon.

I do not desire to take up more time of the House because I asked only for two minutes which you were pleased to give me. I only want to highlight this one question and let not that question be side-tracked.

Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan (Coimbatore): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, all the speakers who have spoken before me have emphasised most effectively the necessity for a very firm and decisive policy on the part of the Government of India on the question of the liberation of Goa, Daman and Diu. For the last so many years we have been hearing, again and again, how this question of Goa and the liberation of Goa is to be settled by peaceful methods. While this talk of peaceful settlement goes on from our side, we find on the other side, not only in Goa but on a world-wide scale also, that those who are by birth Indian nationals, who have the same birthright as we in the rest of India have, are being forced to face the most inciting behaviour, the most insulting treatment and also treatment which the Prime Minister himself has categorised as treatment that could well be treatment that existed in the medieval ages.

There have been stories galore of the treatment of Indian nationals in the jails in Goa; they are languishing in the prisons there. I do not think there is any need for me to repeat them here on the floor of the House because every bit of news that we have heard has been one more dagger in the heart of any self-respecting Indian.

When this resolution comes up today it gives us an opportunity to remind Government that when a revolt

[Shrimati Parvathi Krishnan]

is there against the Salazar empire throughout the world, when a revolt is there even in the continent that used to be called a 'dark continent', then, it is high time that we do not allow time to pass by but we help to liberate Goa and to claim what is our own and not what belongs to some one else. This is all what we are asking of the Government and of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister himself, we have noticed in recent times, has been forced, as a result of public opinion in our country, and in view of the objective behaviour of the Portuguese themselves, to hint that it may be necessary to use force in order to liberate this part of our territory.

Shri Banerjee has already referred to that. So, I do not propose to take up more time on that. But I would like to remind the Deputy Minister who had been recently to my part of the country.

She has been very eloquent in appealing to people on the issue of national integration. I would like to ask her when she talks in terms of national intergration and calls upon the people of our country to consider themselves as one whole: why does she foreget this part of our country, which is a sore in the eyes of liberated India. Why does not she think of integrating Goa also with India and thus make India one whole and thus enable us to claim that here we are, truly a free and independent country and a united country. When we talk of national integration, whether it be a college union or a public meeting or on the floor of this Parliament or an election meeting, let us remember that there is Goa which has to be integrated with our country. The people of Goa are suffering under the foreign rule far worse indignities and brutalities than even the people of our country suffered in the days of British Imperialism. We cannot shut our eyes to this fact and certainly people of Goa and the relations of those who have been martyrs in the cause of the freedom and liberation of Goa have a right to turn round and ask: you talk of national integration, all the people of country being one; you forget about Goa; you forget about the sacrifices that have been made by the people of India as a whole, of the people of the surrounding areas and of the people inside Goa for the liberation of this part of our country. It took the Government of India many years to recognise that the people had taken the law in their own hands and heroically fought and liberated one part of our territory from Portuguese imperialism. It was only in the last session that we passed an Act for Dadra and Nagar Haveli. At that time the Government was called upon to take firm action with regard to Goa. Yet the Government has not moved in the matter. Only this morning we had an adjournment motion here on a further provocation on the side of the Portuguese by firing on a passenger ship going from Bombay to Cochin. These are the sort of indignities and insults which not only those who inhabit Goa but others also are called upon to face. Because of the weak and rather insipid attitude, if I may call it so, of our Government, the Portuguese Government is arrogant enough to behave in this manner and even goes to attack an innocent passenger ship. These are all factors which should make us realise how important it is in order to take firm action. Those who come from that area will bear me out when I say that here in Goa is a pocket where wide-scale smuggling is encouraged and carried on and it naturally affects the economy of our country. Similarly, we also know that through Goa various Pakistani espionage activities are carried on and in this way here in the very middle of our country, in a strategic area on the west coast with port facilities, there is a place from where various types of conspiracies and espionage activities can be carried on by all those who may have inimical

objectives towards our country and our people. So, it is not only a case of liberating part of our soil but in liberating that part of our soil which is necessary, we will also be further strengthening and safeguarding that Independence which has been won after years of heroic struggle under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who has been quoted on this question by so many other hon. Members. It is for these reasons that I would support this resolution of my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, and call upon the Deputy Minister, for once at least, to create history here, on the floor of the House by accepting this resolution, and in so doing, also to add one more feather in the fight for Independence that our people have carried on against foreign imperialism, both British, French and also Portuguese for a long time.

Where the French question has been concerned, there have been the issues that have been under dispute, the question of the *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry and so on. All these issues are there under the consideration of the Government. But the French Government has behaved in a totally different manner from the Portuguese. It is the Portuguese who have thought that they could continue to keep our own part of the country under the hold of imperialism and have not recognised the strength of our country, nor recognised as yet that in the world that exists today, colonialism is on the wane and it is liberation from imperialism that is today the growing philosophy and the growing strength of the peoples of the world as a whole.

When in Africa, movements are growing against them, when a bit of war is being fought in Angola, when the people in Angola also look towards our big country for moral support, we feel that if here in India a firm action and firm stand is taken against Portuguese imperialism, that could certainly have its action on the policy of Portugal towards Angola. When that is the picture today on the world scene, I would request the Deputy Minister to take the resolution of Shri S. M. Banerjee and to accept the suggestions made therein and give us the assurance here and now that immediately firm action will be taken on this question by the Government *vis a vis* the Portuguese Government, and thus ensure the liberation of Goa.

Several Hon. Members *rose*—

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Everytime, like the flashlight in the exhibition, I have been moving my eyes, but nobody stood up from this side. Shri D. C. Sharma.

Shri D. C. Sharma: (Gurdaspur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, if I have understood the resolution of Shri S. M. Banerjee aright, I think he wants us only to deliver an ultimatum to the Portuguese Government, namely, that they should quit the soil of India. That resolution has been amended by an hon. Member of this House who has said that they should be asked to quit by the 26th January, 1962. Of course, the kernel of the resolution and the amendment lies in this that we must give the ultimatum. I thing if an ultimatum is needed, we have given already so many ultimatums. These ultimatums have come not only from the Government of India but also from the people of India. I join my hon. friends in paying my homage to those martyrs who fought the battle of liberation so far as Goa is concerned.

While my hon. friend was talking about the martyrs from every State of India, he forgot that there were some martyrs from the State of Punjab also.

Shri S. M. Banerjee: I have mentioned them; the hon. Member has not heard them.

Shri D. C. Sharma: I do not want to raise that issue. What I mean to say is that I pay my unstinted tribute to all those martyrs who fought there. I am also full of respect for those

[Shri D. C. Sharma]

patriotic people inside Goa and those patriotic Goans in other parts of India and also for the Indian nationals who are trying to liberate Goa in all kinds of ways. I do not think any Member of this House, to whatever party he may belong, will be found wanting in adoration—I do not want to use the word 'admiration'—of all these fighters and all these liberators.

17 hrs.

I need not go far off this place. Here I find Shri Tribid Kumar Chaudhuri to my right. I also find my sister sitting over there quietly in a corner, so that she may not be noticed. Here are a brother and a sister who have suffered at the hands of the Portuguese people. If any reminders were needed of Portuguese tyranny, Portuguese brutality and Portuguese cruelty, I think those reminders are with us and we are not forgetful of them. Therefore, I would say that the first ultimatum was given by the people of India.

Then, we instituted what are called economic sanctions. Economic sanctions also are a kind of ultimatum. People who know the value of these sanctions know very well that they are also a very big step in achieving those objectives which my friends have in view. But we had to relax some of them, because they brought trouble to the people of Goa. That was not our intention to cause any trouble to the people of Goa. Since those sanctions went in some cases against . . .

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Does the hon. Member intend to finish in two or three minutes?

Shri D. C. Sharma: No, Sir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker: Then, he may continue next time.

17.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Saturday, November 25, 1961/Agrahayana 4, 1883 (Saka).

[*Friday November 24, 1961/ Agrahayana 3, 1883 (Saka)*]

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MOTION FOR ADJOURNMENT 998-1001

The Speaker withhled his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion given notice of by Sarvashri Tangamani, Sampath and S. M. Banerjee regarding the reported firing by Portuguese authorities on the Bombay-Cochin passenger steamer s.s. Sabarmati, near Karwar.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE . . . 1002-04

(1) A statement correcting the statement laid on the Table on the 20th November, 1961 regarding the import of petroleum products for consumption in India and other connected matters.

(2) A copy each of the following Rules :—

(i) The Coffee (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1334 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942.

(ii) The Companies (Central Government's) General Rules and Forms (Third Amendment) Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1105 dated the 9th September, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 642 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(3) A copy each of the following papers under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951 :—

(a) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Titanium Dioxide Industry.

(b) Government Resolution No. 8(1)-T.R./61 dated the 8th September, 1961.

(c) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (a) and (b) above could not be laid on the Table within the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

(d) Report (1961) of the Tariff Commission on the continuance of protection to the Electric Motor Industry.

(e) Government Resolution No. 11(1)-T.R./61 dated the the 26th October, 1961

(f) Government Notification No. 11(1)-T.R./61 dated the 26th October, 1961.

(g) Statement explaining the reasons why a copy each of the documents at (d), (e) and (f) above could not be laid on the Table withn the period prescribed in the said sub-section.

(4) A copy of the Salt (Reserve Stocks) (Amendment) Order 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1332 dated the 4th November, 1961, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—contd.

COLUMNS

(5) A copy of the Pbulic Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Rules, 1961 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 779 dated the 10th June, 1961, under sub-section (3) of section 13 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958.

(6) A copy of the main conclusions of the Tenth Session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held at New Delhi on the 21st September, 1961.

(7) A copy of the statement containing the decisions of the Government in regard to the recommendations made by the Krishna Menon Committee and various other reports and studies on the running of Public Sector Undertakings.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER 1001

The Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Steel, Mines and Fuel (Shri Gajendra Prasad Sinha) made certain corrections in the statement re Import of Petroleum Products made by the Minister of Mines and Oil (Shri K. D. Malaviya) on 20-11-161.

MOTION RE. JOINT COMMITTEE ON STATE UNDERTAKINGS . . 1006—68

The Minister of Industry (Shri Manubhai Shah) moved the motion re: Constitution of a Joint Committee of the Houses on State Undertakings. The discussion was not concluded

COLUMNS

BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . . . 1068—76

The Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs (Shri Humayun Kabir) moved the Institutes of Technology Bill be taken into consideration. The discussion was not concuded.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED 1076

Ninetieth Report was adopted.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION WITHDRAWN . 1076—1107

Discussion on the Resolution re: Ashes of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose and Biplabi Mahanayak Rasa Bihari Basu moved on 8-9-61 was resumed. Shri Shree Narayan Das moved an amendment to the resolution. Sardar Iqbal Singh replied to the debate. The amendment was not pressed, and the Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

PRIVATE MEMBER'S RESOLUTION UNDER CONSIDERATION . . . 1107—46

Shri S. M. Banerjee moved a Resolution re ultimatum to the Portuguese Government to withdraw from Goa, Daman and Diu. Two amendments thereto were moved by Shri Vajpayee. The discussion was not concluded.

AGENDA FOR SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1961/ AGRAHAYANA 4, 1883 (Saka)

Furthr discussion on the motion to consider the Institutes of Technology Bill and passing of the Bill ; and also consideration of the motion re Panchayat Raj.

GIPD—LS II—1405(Ai)LSD—2-12-61—900.